

# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Vol. LIX. No. 9.

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## In This Number:

Liability for Nail in Food

Fires from Engine Backfire Are Preventable

To Stabilize Last 10 Days of Active Future

Co-Operation and Organization

Agitators Again to Exhibit the Grain Trade as a Bugaboo

Commercial Feeds

Fire Caused by Tramp Iron in Screenings Grinder

Delivery Without Surrender of B/L

Grain Shortage Claims and the C. & A. Ry.

Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n Scores Unfair Grain Grading

Demoralizing the Barley Market

New Treatment for Smutty Seed Oats



A 100,000-bu. Addition to a Denton, Mont., Elevator.



# Remove Grain Doors This QUICK Way!

**G**RAIN doors are pushed in with this powerful tool in two minutes—easily, neatly, without breakage, with the

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### Pneumatic Grain Door Remover

It requires only 100 lbs. air pressure to exert 6000 lbs. pressure on the door. The surplus air is available for cleaning, signalling and other uses.

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### Grain Door Remover

A simple, hand-operated tool. Turning the flywheel develops a powerful leverage with enough pressure to easily open any door or entire section. Installed in either new or old elevators.

Grain door removers save labor, eliminate breakage and prevent costly unloading delays. Write us for full information.

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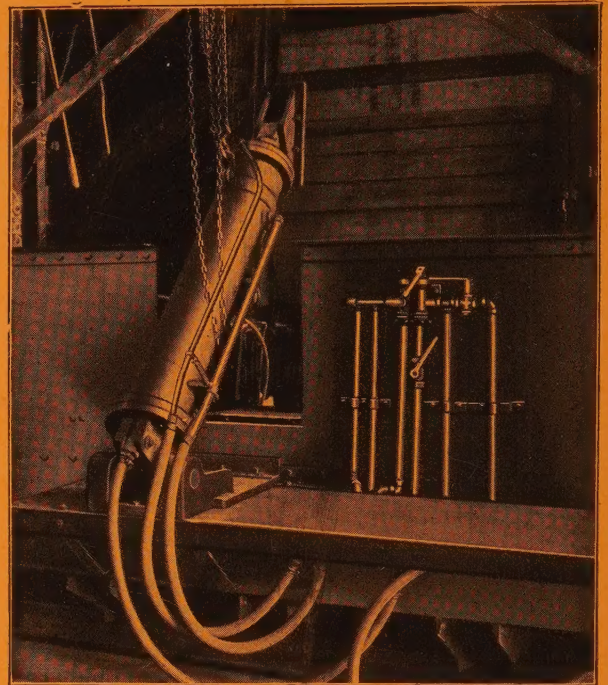
They hold more, are placed closer on belt, discharge perfectly. Nothing to change but the cups. We carry full stocks.

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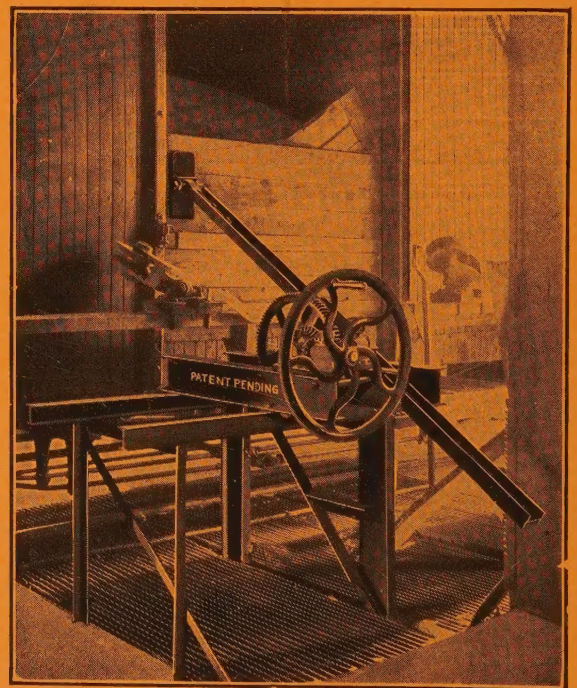


Tight car doors are guaranteed to yield to this new bar. Carbon tool steel. Wt. 6¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, F. O. B. Minneapolis.

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## Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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Barefield Grain Co., grain, hay, field seeds.\*  
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Henderson Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
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Wildner-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.\*

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Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co., commission merchants.\*  
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Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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Currus Grain Co., commission.\*  
De Molet Grain Co., receivers-shippers.\*  
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Ferguson Bros., Inc., grain, hay, feeds.\*  
Fitzgerald Bros. Co., recvrs-shprs hay-grain.\*  
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Shepherd, Clark & Co., grain, feed, buckwheat.\*

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Doggett Grain Co., wholesale grain.\*  
Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.\*

### DANA, IND.

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### DECATUR, ILL.

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Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*

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Blinn, Fred W., grain dealers.\*

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Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.\*

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### FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.\*

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Bailey, Frank, corn, maize, oats, mill feeds.\*  
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Collins Grain Co., hay, grain, alfalfa meal.\*  
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.\*  
Exchange Commission Co., consignments, commission.\*  
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Gladney Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Kimball Milling Co., grain merchants, pub. storage.\*  
Ralston Purina Co., of Texas, feed.\*  
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.\*  
Simons Grain Co., J. A., Texas oats, sorg. specialists.\*  
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic, expt. consignments.\*  
Texas Grain & Seed Co., milo, kafir, red oats.\*  
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Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Universal Mills "Superior Feeds."\*

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Jockusch, Julius W., grain exporter.\*  
Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.\*

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American Maid Flour Mills, mfg. gr., exporters.\*  
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Green Grain Co., D. J., c/s meal.\*  
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.\*  
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.\*

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Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.\*  
Hart Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.\*  
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.\*  
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers and shippers.\*  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.\*

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Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.\*  
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.\*  
Denton Grain Co., Oliver, consignments.\*  
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.\*  
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.\*  
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
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Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.\*  
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.\*  
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Uplike Grain Corp., consignments.\*  
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.\*  
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.\*  
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*

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Ryon Grain Co., grain, beans, produce.\*

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Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Fd. Co., grain, mxd. & m. fd.\*

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Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and mill feed.\*  
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Satterwhite Bkg. Co., grain, feedstuffs, grain products.\*

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Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.\*  
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.\*  
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.\*

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Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.\*

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Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.\*

### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.  
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Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.\*  
Rankin & Co., M. G., all feeds for mixing.\*

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Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.\*  
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.\*  
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.\*  
McCull-Dinsmore Co., grain merchants.\*  
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m'oats.\*  
Scruggins Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.\*  
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.\*

(Continued on next page.)

\*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

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Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

## NEW YORK CITY

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Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.\*

## NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Leypoldt Co., D. M., whse. shprs. hay, seeds, gr. broks.

## OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.\*  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.  
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.\*  
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Marshall-Masters Grain Co., gr., seeds, mill feeds, hay.  
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.  
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

## OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

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Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Scoular-Gibbs Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.\*  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Uplake Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

## PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.  
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.  
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.\*

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Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*  
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McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.\*  
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*  
Walton Co., Sam'l., receivers and shippers.\*

## POCATELLO, IDAHO

Northern Grain Whse. & Mktg. Co., grain merchants.

## PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.\*

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Boyd-Conlee Co., specialize in soft wheats.\*

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Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Geo. C. Martin Co., grain commission.\*  
Morton & Co., grain commission.\*

## ST. LOUIS, MO. (Continued).

Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.\*  
Schwarz Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

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Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.\*  
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.\*

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Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.\*  
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.\*  
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20,000	"	107,950 lbs. to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	"	74,950 " " " 34 "
20,000	"	96,950 " " " 48 "
20,000	"	118,950 " " " 56 "
20,000	"	118,950 " " " 60 "

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**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

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**The Scholl Grain Co.,**  
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Incorporated - 1910

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N. Y.

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Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels  
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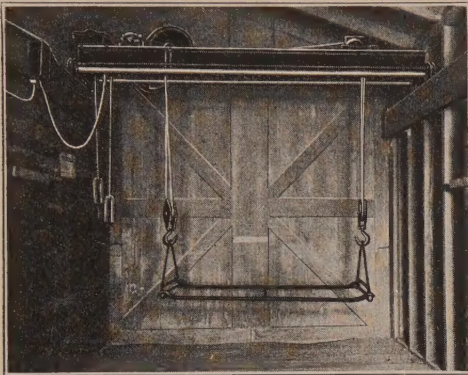
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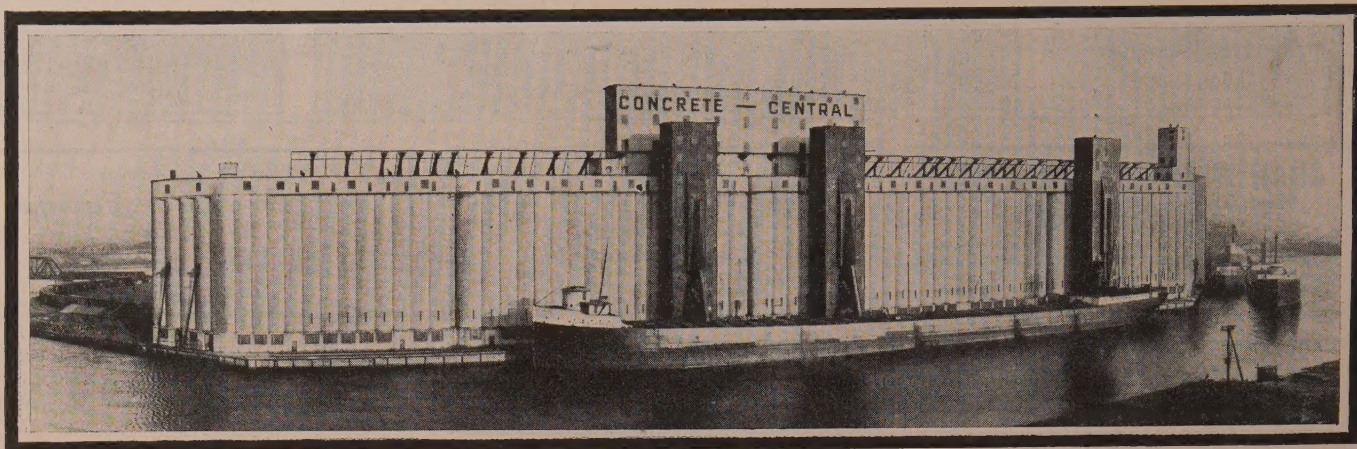
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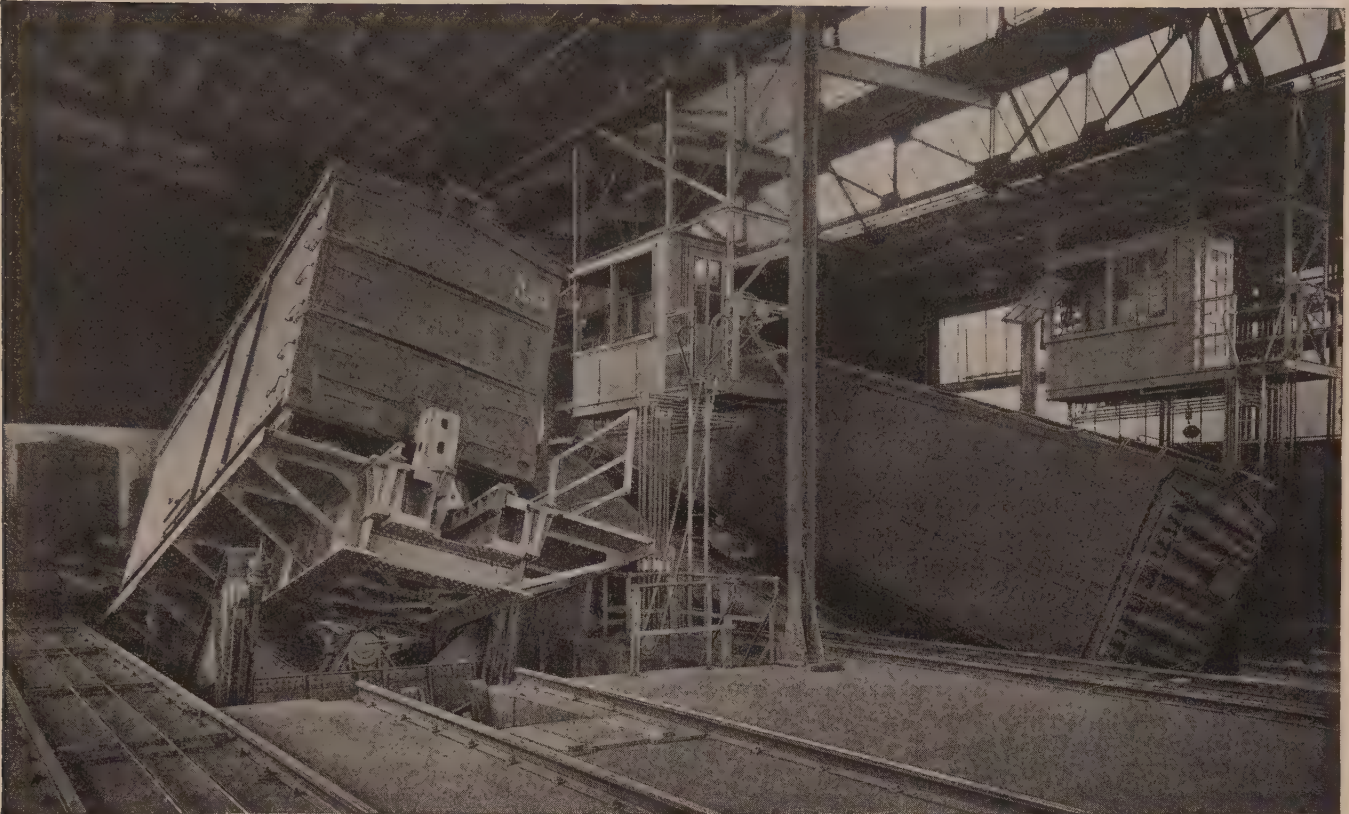
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Not only will the installation of this unloader effect great savings in labor costs, but also in maintenance of excessive trackage facilities. It will eliminate the opportunity for demurrage charges, and permit

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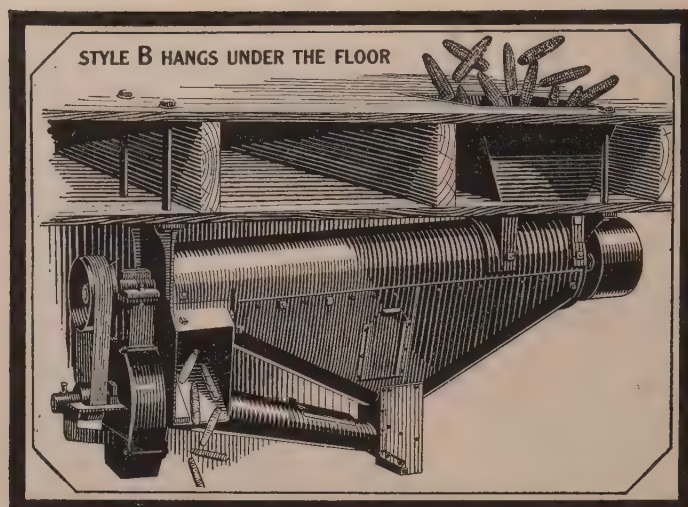
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# LINK-BELT

## Grain Car Unloader





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The Triumph separates cobs, dirt and silk from the kernels of corn. It delivers from 75 to 100 bushels of shelled grain per hour, and requires but five horsepower to operate. It has only one adjustment, the cob dam, and but two moving parts.

The Triumph is built entirely of iron and steel—no wood parts to break and cause delays. Its operation is extremely simple; its construction is workmanlike and sound. Our records show that many machines have given more than 25 years of repair-free service.

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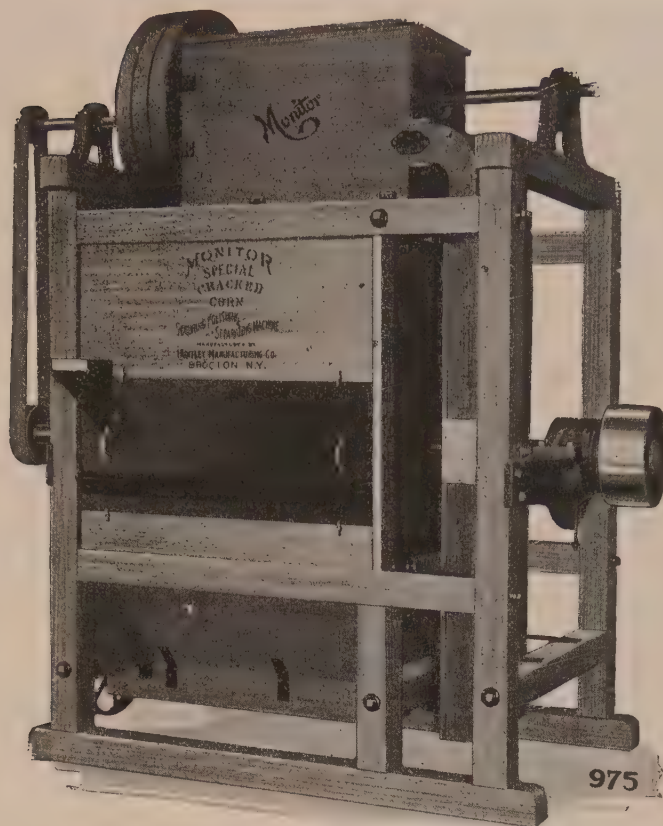
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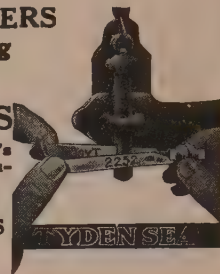
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**Grain Dealers Journal**

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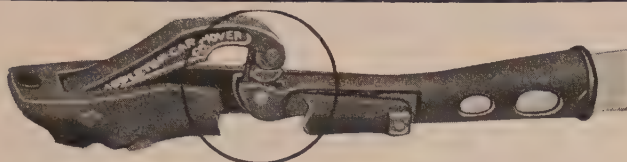
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L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.  
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.

### Southwestern Engineering Company

*Designers and Builders*

Modern Mills, Elevators  
and Industrial Plants  
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

### HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

### BIRCHARD Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors  
Grain Elevators—Mills  
B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

### Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa, - - - Illinois  
Designers and Builders  
Concrete Grain Elevators  
*Waterproof Pits a Specialty*

### DESIGNERS

of Grain Elevators, Flour Mills  
*Feed Mills, Warehouses  
and Industrial Buildings*

**HORNER and WYATT**

Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

*It Pays to Plan Before You Build*



Use White Star Special Cups, made and shipped only from the White Star Factory. *Accept no substitutes.* These cups are hand riveted; they stand up and their capacity is guaranteed.

Our Special Boot is the only non-chokable ball-bearing boot on the market, to the best of our knowledge.





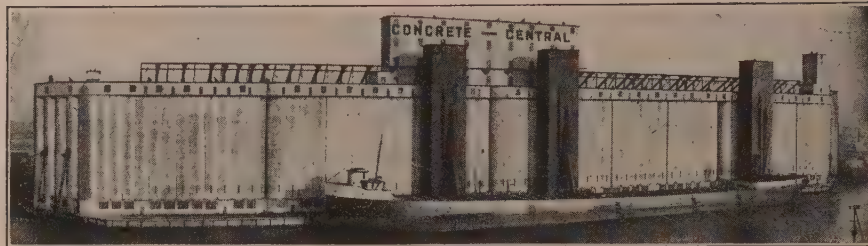
## FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator  
Designed and Built for  
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Mill and Elevator  
Corporation

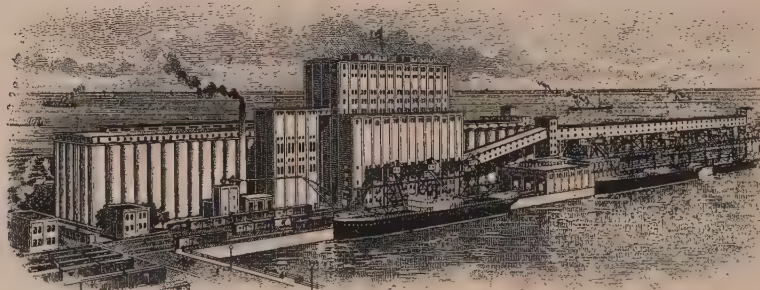


Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo,  
N. Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

**Monarch Engineering Company**  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS  
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THOMAS D. BUDD,  
VICE PRESIDENT



One of  
**Several Elevators**  
Designed and Built by us Throughout Canada

The More Recent are

The Reliance Terminal Elevator	Port Arthur
The Jas. Richardson & Sons Elev.	Port Arthur
The Northwestern Elevator	Fort William
The Great Lakes Elevator	Owen Sound

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN  
CONSTN. CO., LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of Grain Elevators

Fort William, Ont.

Duluth

Minneapolis, Minn.





## Enid Terminal Elevator Co.

Enid, Oklahoma

Capacity, 1,100,000 bushels

An exact duplicate of this elevator was also designed and built by us for

Southwest Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.

## Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.

## FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors

Fort William, Ont.

Minneapolis, Minn.

DESIGNED for the years ahead—an advance we propose to maintain.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd.

2,500,000 Bu. Elevator

Fort William, Ont.

## Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity  
6,500,000 Bushels

## John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen Street, Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

33 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, England



## DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.



Patented

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting

## Jacks and Steel Yokes

for Grain Elevator, Silo  
and Coal Pit Construction

Manufactured and Sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**ILLINOIS**—40,000-bu. elevator, milling, feed and coal business; new electric machinery. Price right. Write Bert Rowe, Kent, Ill.

**SOMEBODY'S** always hunting an elevator, and there is no wrong time of the year to put an ad in the "Elevator For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**FOR SALE**—Best paying Michigan elevator, town 5,000; \$200,000 business annually, 69 cars coal sold last year; large feed grinding; capacity, grain and beans, 20,000 bu. R. N. Parshall, 442 Charlotte Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—Modern 40,000 bu. capacity elevator and 25,000 bu. capacity crib and small grain combined. Also tenant house, office, scales, etc. On leased ground. Priced to sell. Possession at once. Write 59Z6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL INDIANA**—30,000 bushel elevator for sale in one of the best grain territories; modern equipment, electric and steam power, hammer mill, feed mixer, automatic loading scales, drier, etc. Address 61W7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WISCONSIN**—Grain Elevator, Potato House, Hay House, Coal Bldgs. for sale; commanding a fine location on the C. & N. W. Ry. on direct route to Chicago. Surrounded by excellent farming community. Address 61S3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHEASTERN IOWA**—20,000 bu. iron clad cribbed elevator, like new, electric equipment; grain, seeds, feed and coal; no competition, doing excellent business; \$8,000 if taken quickly; 80% of oats in farmers' hands, excellent corn crop to be marketed. Address 61W12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

## INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Stiefel, we are liquidating our business and are offering our New Haven, Dawkins, Maples, Ossian and Eaton elevators for sale. For all information write.

Stiefel & Levy, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**MISSOURI**—50,000 bushel square concrete elevator for sale with large warehouse attached; good location on main line railway and also on concrete slab No. 50 near Kansas City; good high school and 10 miles distant from college town; equipped with modern machinery, new 15 ton Howe auto truck scale, and electric motors; excellent farming community, hogs, cattle, dairy and poultry. Priced right. For full particulars write Mrs. Jesse J. Culp, 510 South Holden, Warrensburg, Mo.

**INDIANA**—12,000 bu. steel sided frame elevator building in college town of 5000; excellent farming community, hogs, cattle, sheep, dairy, and poultry; on C.C.C. & St. L., can ship over Monon; electrically equipped, hammer mill and 15 ton truck scales; side lines—feed, fencing and implements; good location for coal yards. Reason for selling, other business; this elevator only changed hands three times in 25 years. A real money maker for a hustler; will stand investigation. Price \$8000, merchandise at market price. Call or write Harry Tolbert, Greencastle, Ind.

**IOWA**—20,000 bushel elevator in good grain territory; well equipped; will stand investigation. Bargain if taken at once. Write Pomeroy State Bank, Pomeroy, Iowa.

**WESTERN MISSOURI**—25,000-bu. elevator equipped with electric motor, hammer mill and rolls for grinding corn meal. Address 61W24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**INDIANA**—To close an estate, will sell one of the best equipped lumber and coal yards in Indiana, no better territory in the state. Write 61V11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

**EASTERN ILLINOIS**—2-60,000 bu. elevators in same town for sale; coal, feeds, seeds, sidelines; no competition; good grain territory; price right if sold promptly; have other business. 61T6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**KANSAS**—12,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale or trade; corn sheller and cleaner, oat clipper and wheat scourer, automatic scales, car loader, electric truck dump, JB Hammer Mill. All ready for business; good territory. Write Box 15, Chetopa, Kansas.

**IOWA**—25,000 bu. elevator and feed mill for sale; located in one of the largest feeding sections of Eastern Iowa; on main line of C & NW; equipped with a Sprout-Waldron 40 h.p. attrition mill, corn cracker and grader, feed mixer and cleaning mill; all in first-class condition; 300 ft. of trackage and ample storage room. Priced right. Address 61V6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—50,000 bu. grain elevator, electrically equipped, sheller, cleaner, loader; fine location in center of corn belt on two main railroads; well equipped office, mill feed house, eight coal bins and good coal business; eight room residence included; in good small town, fine schools and churches; immediate possession; selling account of poor health. Pay you to investigate if you want a first-class grain business exceptionally well located. Also small elevator for sale at a bargain. Address 61U1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

## GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE

Capacity—40,000 bushels; volume—200,000 to 300,000 bushels annually.

Auction sale will be held of all the real estate and leasehold interests of the South Ottawa Co-operative Grain & Supply Company, of Ottawa, Illinois, including its elevator, coal sheds, warehouse and office, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1928, at two o'clock P. M. at its elevator located on Route Seven A. State Highway at the C. B. & Q. R. R. tracks in the city of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois.

Abstract of title may be had at the office of Wilhelm & Wilhelm, attorneys, Ottawa, Ill. Terms: 10% cash on day of sale, balance the first day of December, A. D. 1928, when possession will be delivered.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE.

**IOWA**—16,000 bushel iron clad grain elevator with feed and coal as sidelines; big corn crop to handle. Address 61V19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

### FOR SALE

Mill and elevator doing good business. If interested in the grain, coal and feed business in a good town and a business that will satisfy, write for full particulars. Singley Brothers, Wellington, Texas.

## MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE.

**NEBRASKA**—100-bbl. flour and feed mill with 10,000-bushel elevator, for trade for land, for sale or lease to good miller. Write P. O. Box 137, Comstock, Nebr.

## MILLS FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—Small flour and meal mill, best equipped little mill in Ohio, has no competition, can show plenty of business. Fred Studemann, 3105 W. Broad St., Columbus, O.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANT TO EXCHANGE** improved 320 acres 4 miles from Alton, Kansas, for grain elevator in North Central Kans. Box 13, Mahaska, Kans.

**ELEVATOR WANTED** with good coal, seed, feed, and other sidelines; Northern Indiana, prefer town of two to five thousand population. Address Box 952, Nappanee, Ind.

**CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR** from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS.

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR SALE.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

## ADDRESS WANTED.

**ANYONE KNOWING** the whereabouts of H. E. Larson, formerly of Spearman, Texas, and Marshall, Minn., please communicate with 61V1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



## SITUATION WANTED.

**WANTED**—Position as manager of grain elevator; have had 10 years' experience; if business is satisfactory, will buy an interest. 61V15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**MARRIED MAN**, 34 years old, wants position in grain business; eleven years' experience as elevator manager; best of references; prefer within 250 miles of Chicago. Address 61W16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED.

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SCALES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—300 lb. or six bu. automatic Richardson Scale; used only nine months. Memphis Cottonseed Products Co., Memphis, Tenn.

**FOR SALE**—Five ton Buffalo platform wagon scales in good condition, \$50. Write Syler & Syler, Nappanee, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—10 ton Fairbanks truck scale in good condition. Write Farmers Co-operative Co., Cumberland, Iowa.

**RICHARDSON** Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**SECOND HAND SCALES** for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

## SCALES WANTED.

**WE WANT TO BUY** a used Richardson Automatic Scale, not over 10 bu. cap.; prefer 5 or 6 bu. Waterville Grain Co., Waterville, Kan.

**WANTED**—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## PARTNER WANTED.

**EXPERIENCED** middle aged man in feed and feed mill business in Southern Colorado wants partner, young man preferred. Address 61W27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## HAY FOR SALE—WANTED

**GET FULL MARKET** value for your hay and straw. Ship to John Devlin Hay Co., Inc., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. ALFALFA HAY for sale. Write for delivered prices.

## INFORMATION BURO.

**READERS DESIRING** to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Buro, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### GRAIN SAMPLE CANS.

Black enamelled containers, galvanized iron bodies, double-seal air-tight lids, for receiving samples drawn from wagon loads at country elevators; large handles equipped to hold name card of customer. Prevents mixed samples; pleases farmer trade. Set of four, \$2.85 post-paid. Red Boy Products, Colfax, Ill.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## MOTORS FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—15 hp., 1750 r.p.m., single phase, 60 cycle, 110-220 volt Century Motor. Write E. V. Plush, Glasco, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—One 40 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, speed 700, equipped with a silent chain drive. This is especially equipped to drive chain hammer mill. If interested, write SHULTZ SEED COMPANY, Olney, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One 20 hp. Fairbanks-Morse motor, 25 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volt, 710 r.p.m., 22" pulley complete with starter, used only six months; motor used longer. Price \$140. La Harpe Feed Store, La Harpe, Ill.

### 3 PHASE, 220/440 VOLT

1—75 hp., 720 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.  
1—50 hp., 720 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.  
1—50 hp., 1800 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.  
1—40 hp., 870 rpm., 60 cy., Westinghouse.  
1—35 hp., 1800 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.  
1—30 hp., 850 rpm., 60 cy., Westinghouse.  
1—30 hp., 1800 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.  
1—30 hp., 1500 rpm., 25 cy., Lincoln (new).  
Many other sizes, A. C. and D. C.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

### OIL ENGINES

4-page Bulletin of Bargains just issued.  
ZELNICKER in ST. LOUIS.  
Rails, Equipment, Heavy Machinery.

### PRICED RIGHT FOR CASH

One 45 h. p. Bessemer Oil Engine complete with clutch, shafting, pulleys, air compressor, air tank, oil pump—a complete power plant. Can be seen at Donnellson, Lee Co., Iowa. —Charles F. Holdefer, Donnellson, Iowa.

**THE DUNLAP FORDPOWER**, an all steel frame, pulley and governor assembly for the purpose of mounting the Ford motor for belt work. Popular among grain elevators requiring up to 15 hp. Write for particulars. DUNLAP FORDPOWER CO., 133 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Kans.

### GAS AND DIESEL ENGINES

Both new and honestly rebuilt engines that are guaranteed good as new. Fairbanks-Morse in all sizes, belted and direct connected. All best makes of gas engines. Let us have your requirements and we can save you money on new and rebuilt equipment. Write for our rental contract with option to buy. We erect complete plants everywhere.

AMERICAN POWER EQUIPMENT CO.  
1530 Allen Ave., S. E. Canton, Ohio.

## SOY BEANS WANTED

**WHAT HAVE YOU** to offer in the line of soy beans? Write 61W4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SNAPPED CORN WANTED

**WE ARE IN THE MARKET** for snapped ear corn. Write or telegraph Lyle Brokerage Co., Huntsville, Alabama.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

**MEDIUM RED CLOVER**—Limited surplus, home grown, unusually high in purity and very showy quality. Samples and prices for the asking. M. Young & Co., Winterset, Iowa.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

**Weighing grain in car lots** without hopper or platform scales by Fred P. Miller. One slightly damaged copy at half price, 75c. Order "Miller Special."

**One Record of Cars Shipped** for a record of carloads in the order shipped from one or many stations; copy soiled, used as printer's sample. Order No. 385 "Special." Price \$2.00 and postage, weight 2½ lbs.

**Two Railroad Claim Books** for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

**ONE GRAIN RECEIVING LEDGER**, indexed, especially adapted to keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons; 228 pages, cloth bound, weight 2½ lbs.; slightly soiled. Price \$2.00. Order Form 43 Special.

**ONE CLARK'S DOUBLE INDEXED CAR REGISTER** for track buyers and terminal and primary market receivers gives ready reference to the record of any car. One soiled copy (used as printer's sample) containing space for 21,600 cars, \$1.75 and postage. Order Form 42.

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,  
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

# Make Your Business

A Christmas present that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to **The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.**

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain Dealers Journal on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year,

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code.



## MACHINES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—No. 5 Sprout, Waldron corn crusher, practically as good as new. Address Star Feed Co., Beresford, So. Dakota.

**FOR SALE**—Sprout, Waldron Monarch Ear Corn Crusher No. 3; excellent condition; selling on account of having no business for it. The Yantic Grain & Products Co., Norwich, Conn.

**FOR SALE**—Brown-Duval Moisture Testers and all other appliances used in determining the moisture content of grain. Address 61W6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## FOR SALE.

15"x30" Allis-Chalmers Flaking and Crimping Rolls, late style "QA"; in good condition. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—One 40 hp. Hart-Parr stationary engine, used one year; also one 22-inch Bauer belt driven attrition mill; well worth the money. If interested, please write the Farmers Grain Co., Carlos, Indiana.

## BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable, let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 22-in. double head Bauer ball bearing motor driven, Attrition Mills; 1 three pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill, in excellent condition; 1 Hess corn and grain drier, new, never has been set up, capacity 1,200 bu. per 24 hrs. For reasonable quotations on all kinds of mill and elevator equipment write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINERY BARGAINS

Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill (new); 24-in. Monarch Attrition Mill; 18-in. Monarch Mill; 24-in. Dreadnaught Attrition Mill; one small Gruendler Mill; one Buckwheat shucker; one Gedge-Grey 1000 lb. Batch Mixer; 1000 lb. Hughes Vertical Batch Mixer (new); one American Bag Cleaner; exact weight scale, one ounce to 50 lbs.; platform, hopper and floor scales; 100 lb. automatic scale; Roll Corn crackers; 10-in. magnets (new); one new Ball Bearing Corn Cracker and Grader; Grain Cleaners and Separators; large and small elevators; pulleys, hangers and shafting; 160 ft. of 16-in. Conveyor in Steel Box; Grain Cleaners of all kinds. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

## REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,

9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—The following machines and equipment will be sold at a sacrifice. This machinery and equipment is practically new, having been used less than three months. One Eureka single disc aspirator; one double acting sifter; one Strong-Scott scalper, size 2; one Birdsell oat huller; one Eureka dustless receiving separator; one Keystone two hold spring corn sheller; one Strong-Scott rebuilt, 2 pr. high S. O. feed mill; one Williams hammer mill alfalfa grinder; one Howe 10 ton wagon scale; two 700 lb. Howe platform scales; one 700 lb. Fairbanks, Morse platform scale; six fire extinguishers; one Ford truck with platform; one Underwood typewriter; one mimeograph; one Check-O-Meter; one Burroughs adding machine; one steel case safe; all kinds of pulleys and belting less than half price. Address Fred Johnson, Treas., Bowman Laboratory and Milling Co., Owatonna, Minn.

## MACHINES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—A 24-inch Sprout Waldron attrition mill, ball-bearing, belt-driven; shaftings, bearings and pulleys in good condition. Priced at a bargain. Write Charles F. Naber & Co., Fairmont, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—25 hp. Foos gasoline engine; No. 2 J. B. Hammer Mill, connected motor and dust collector; No. 6 Clipper Cleaner; Sidney Corn Sheller; shafting and pulleys. Write O. H. Limes, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

## FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

**FOR SALE** by W. C. Pitts, 807 Dermon Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

One Richardson Grain Receiving Scale, 6 bu. cap., \$350; one Richardson 5 to 50 lb. meal scale belt driven, \$350; one Richardson floor portable grain sacking scale, 2 to 3 bu., \$400; three Richardson molasses feed scale, 100 lb. C. P. each \$600; one Eureka duplex agitator mixer, \$217.50; one Eureka all metal No. 1412 scratch feed mixing conveyor, new, \$200.

Have a large assortment of feeders, conveyors and transmission machinery. Write me for oat crimpers and chop mills.

## FOR EXCHANGE

**WANT TO TRADE** an Avery portable bag scales for a good batch mixer. Write DeWine & Hamma, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

## HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas. 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ⅓, ⅔, ½, ⅖, ⅘ and ⅙ cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Shipping Notices Duplicating: A convenient form for advising receivers of the kind, grade and weight of grain shipped.

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy hinged press-board covers, with two sheets of carbon, size 5½x8½ inches. Order Form 3SN. Price 75c. Weight 8 ounces.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in press-board with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,  
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## Do Not Take Chances

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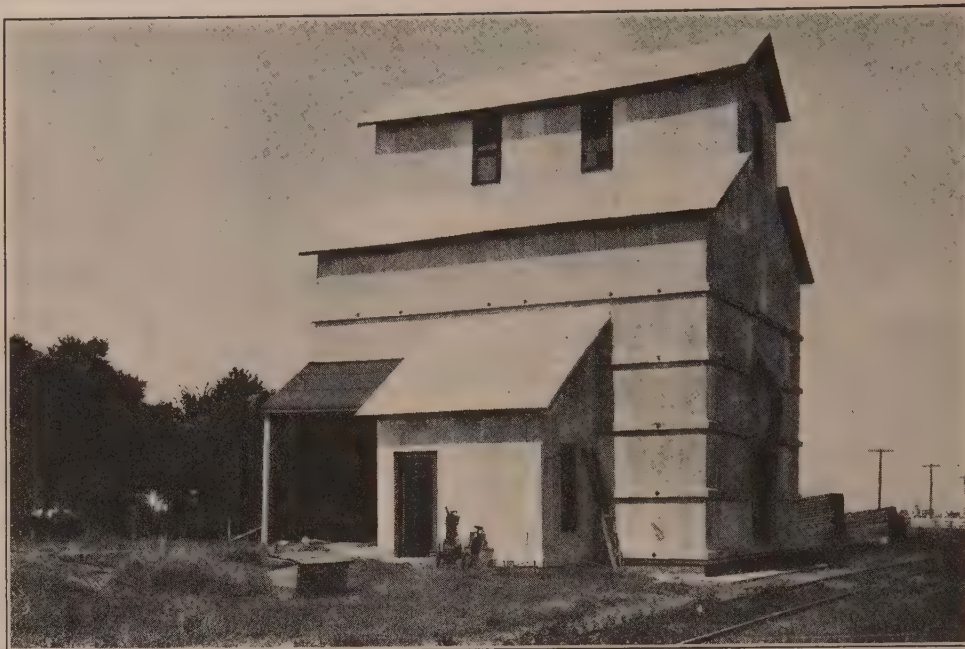


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# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

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**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 10, 1928

**THE BILL**, 13153, introduced by Rep. Strong of Kansas, himself a grain dealer, is still before the House Com'te at Washington, and merits the support of every grain dealer who would have his drafts protected when sent thru banks for collection only.

**CONTRACTS** that embody every item the parties had in mind at the time of making the trade will reward the care taken in their preparation by the avoidance of lawsuits. The use of confirmation blanks helps to prevent differences and misunderstandings.

**THE MORAL** tone of some small communities is so low that local gamblers and drinkers force themselves nightly into the grain elevator office or driveway for a carousal. When an owner suspects his elevator is being used for this purpose the remedy is to lock up the plant securely. He may thus save his property from destruction by fire.

**THE TILSON** Bill is still a menace to users of weights and measures. H. R. 7208, now in the hands of the House Com'te on Coinage, Weights and Measures, empowers the Bureau of Standards to approve or condemn any measuring device whatever, and leaves open for the Bureau of Standards the question as to whether our standard is the meter or yard, the liter or quart, the kilo or pound. The bill should be killed or amended to take away from the Bureau of Standards the power to scrap over night all our weights and measures.

**ELEVATOR OPERATORS** USING gasoline power owe it to themselves to read carefully our article on the correction of the fire hazard due to backfiring engines. By extending the intake pipe it has been found possible to prevent fires from this cause. The expense is so small and the correction so easily attained no cautious dealer will operate his engine without this improved equipment.

**EXPORTS** of wheat from the United States up to the middle of October this season have been only 55,000,000 bus., against about 100,000,000 bus. during the corresponding period of last season, altho the crop this year is larger, reflecting the effect of forced sales of old wheat in Europe made by the Canadian pool at the time that the United States hard winter wheat crop was just ready to be shipped abroad.

A **NEW** organization of New York feed dealers and millers, who have been suffering sorely from the giving of credit is seriously considering adopting the name of "Safe Business Methods Ass'n," and going on a strictly cash basis. When we think of the many nights and Sundays these merchants have devoted to billing charge customers and writing nasty letters to slow payers we wonder why they did not get into action as an organization ages ago.

**FIRES** set by incendiaries destroyed three plants in Binghamton, N. Y., the loss on one feed mill being \$147,000, which shows the need of watchman service, especially in plants of large size. When one or two incendiary fires, or fires with no apparent cause have occurred, the activities of a fire bug should be suspected and proprietors of combustible property in that locality will do well to strengthen temporarily at least their watch, since the pyromaniac may have their plant next on the list to be fired.

**THE FRIENDS** of farm relief such as were proposed by Messrs. McNary and Haugen will find much information of real interest in the address of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska before the Farmer Elevators of that state last week after telling of the wonderful profits accruing to the farmers of that state who have seen fit to diversify their farming activities. He assured his auditors with a smug complacency that there was no demand for relief measures of the McNary-Haugen stripe in Nebraska.

**GRADING GRAIN** offgrade because it bears the odor of a chemical other than bisulphide of carbon is unfair, unduly technical and decidedly ridiculous. The grain trade is now using other insecticides just as effective and far safer than this explosive gas. There seems no good reason for anybody discriminating against chloropicrin or hydrocyanic acid gas, neither of which are explosive and to grade grain which has been treated with either gas "off-grade" because of an odor which would indicate that it had been treated for weevil, is so unreasonable as to be ludicrous. How the Department officials become enmeshed in such a red tape snarl is past understanding. Certainly grain treated with either of these gases will not contain live weevil until a new tribe has been introduced into the lot of grain under consideration.

**COOPERAGE MATERIALS** such as boards, paper, lath and nails are freely supplied to elevator operators of Nebraska by the railroads of that state and naturally the shortage claims have almost entirely disappeared from the railroad claim departments. Those grain shippers who did not thoroly understand how properly to cooper their cars before loading them with grain have gone to the terminal markets and taken lessons that they may avoid scattering their shipments along the right of way.

**ALL** that has been said in favor of the construction of storage for grain by merchants and millers is amply justified by the statistics of the visible supply. Adding the U. S. grown commercial stocks here and in Canada of Nov. 3 to the Canadian grown wheat visible in the U. S. and Canada on Nov. 2 we have the staggering total of 230,448,000 bus. of wheat, against 140,717,000 bus. a year ago. There can be no more assured investment than in new grain storage facilities at strategic points of accumulation and distribution.

**AN ISOLATED** Montana elevator whose owner had the foresight to place water barrels in the cupola as well as at other points of advantage about the plant writes: "A locomotive spark caused a small blaze in our cupola and caused damages of \$148.00. Had it not been for the prompt application of water from a conveniently located barrel we would have suffered a big fire loss." Barrels of water filled with calcium chloride solution do not freeze and are always ready for prompt application by inexperienced fire fighters.

**OUTLETS** for grain of poor quality are available to merchants who can make offers to buyers in language the latter will understand. An order from a buyer specifying the admixture of cheaper ingredients, as barley in oats, can be accepted, for example; but the shipper must protect himself from the enforcers of the Grain Standards Act or the Pure Food and Drugs Act by care when **INVOICING** to make the description of the goods include everything in the carload, and thereby avoid seizure for misbranding or adulteration. The buyer knows that he will get that for which he contracted, and cares not what the seller places on the invoice, so long as the car number and the price are correct.

**THE CHAIRMAN** of the Illinois Commerce Commission that denied the application of the Board of Trade Warehouse Corporation for a license is joint defendant in a suit charging fraud in the paving of California and Cottage Grove Avenues in Chicago. A month ago the Chicago City aldermen unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the resignation of the entire Commerce Commission. The voters on Nov. 6 having repudiated the present regime the governor-elect has every reason to name a new Commission that will be more agreeable to the grain merchants and the bus riders. The discrimination shown by the Chicago electors in choosing state and local officials free from the taint of crookedness in office is most gratifying to believers in our form of government.



### Unannounced Changes in Interpretation of Grading Rules.

Judging from the many protests from the barley merchants of the country against the over-night change in the grading of barley and from the vigorous protests of many Southwest organizations deeply interested in the maintenance of uniform standards and uniform gradings, of wheat, the Federal supervisors and the Board of Review have violated both the spirit and the letter of the Grain Standards Act.

That piece of compromise legislation authorizing the Government to meddle with the grain business was enacted after years of earnest efforts on the part of the organized grain trade to secure the establishment of uniform rules governing the grading of grain. After the enactment of the law it took years of investigation and the trial of different tentative grades in hope of arriving at rules which could be uniformly maintained thruout the land. After several years of conscientious effort on the part of the Bureau of Markets it was found necessary to establish supervisors who should keep close tab on the work of the licensed inspectors and help them to bring their grading up to a uniform standard.

Following this departure a Board of Review was established in the hope of bringing the work of the licensed inspectors and the supervisors nearer to a uniform interpretation of the established rules. Grain dealers generally will be interested in reading the provision of the Grain Standards Act which was designed primarily to prevent frequent or quick changes in the standards and the grading by which the trade must do business under the law. It provides as follows:

Sec. 2. In promulgating the standards, or any alteration or modification of such standards, the Secretary shall specify the date or dates when the same shall become effective, and shall give public notice, not less than ninety days in advance of such date or dates, by such means as he deems proper.

The Sec'y of Agriculture evidently has forgotten all about Section 2 of the law and does not hesitate to change the interpretation of the rules describing the various standards without notice, without hearings and without even admitting that a change will or has been made. It is unfortunate indeed for the members of the grain trade that the impractical bureaucrats in charge of the enforcement of the law are unable to understand that such rapid changes are most destructive to business. Grain dealers who take the farmers' grain into store under the grade authorized by the Dept. of Agriculture today would not take it in if they knew the Department would refuse to grade the same grain OUT tomorrow, as it was graded IN.

The Department has been so flighty and fickle in its interpretations, especially of the wheat rules during recent years that many grain merchants who confidently bought grain on the established grades were forced into bankruptcy by the Department's over-night change in its interpretations of the rules. Many country shippers of the Southwest suffered losses far beyond their ability to pay because the Department discovered heat damaged wheat and unhesitatingly changed its grading and the grading of all licensed inspectors instantly to the great distress of all wheat handlers and in many

cases, to the complete destruction of grain firms who had long successfully handled a large volume of business.

The drafters of the original law fully recognized the folly of permitting frequent changes in gradings, but they did not foresee the fickleness of the officials entrusted with the interpretation of the rules so no specific provision was made preventing frequent and numerous changes in the interpretation of the rules. Inspectors who recognized the service performed for grain sellers and buyers must understand that in changing their interpretation they will destroy the confidence of buyers and sellers just as quickly and just as completely as they possibly can do by changing the rules governing the grading of grain.

If the Department of Agriculture is to assist grain buyers and sellers in arriving at the market value of grain then grading of all kinds of grain must be maintained according to established standards, else neither buyers or sellers will have any confidence in either the purpose of the Act or the work of the inspectors. With confidence in the grading destroyed, the buyers and sellers must go back to selling by type samples or by lot. Where either the standards or the interpretation of the rules are changed at frequent intervals and without notice, buyers and sellers in all positions are sure to suffer bitter disappointments and untold losses. The conviction has been gaining supporters in many sections of the trade that those entrusted with the supervision of the work of the licensed inspectors are obsessed with an uncontrollable desire to inject too many unimportant technicalities into the work, thus making it doubly difficult for the licensed inspectors to carry out either the rules adopted or the wishes of the supervisors. It would seem really of advantage to the Department and in a measure a protection to both buyers and sellers to put a real grain dealer on the Board of Review, a man whose long experience in marketing grain will force him to recognize the impracticability of many of the technical interpretations which the Board has sought to force on the trade during recent years, and for fear that this representative of the buyers and sellers might after years wander from the practical practices of the trade, we would suggest that no one represent the buyers and sellers on the Board for more than four years.

The Conference yesterday at Kansas City which brought out considerable caustic criticism of the work of the Department and the many complaints of the barley dealers and exporters proves conclusively that the Department is not helping the trade to attain that long-sought and much desired uniformity, which helps to promote and foster trade between dealers far apart. Sufferers who have suggestions to make which will help to bring about both uniform rules and uniform gradings should let their views be heard.

RAILROADS hate to admit that an elevator on their right of way furnishes them with bulk grain depot facilities free of charge; but the Rock Island Railroad ordered the proprietors of the idle elevator at Denton, Kan., to place the house in operation under penalty of having the lease canceled.

### Stabilizing Last 10 Days of Active Future.

The future trading grain exchanges will soon have before them a proposition to amend their rules to do away with pit trading and quotations on the last 10 days of the month in the future expiring that month in order to check the wild fluctuations incident to the closing out of the future.

The high prices prevailing during the last few days of the month draw considerable cash grain to the market to apply on contract, but the market is so excited that cash grain houses have virtually to go out of business on the last day of the month, so that it is generally admitted a stabilization is much to be desired. It has been talked about for 10 years. No remedy yet proposed is a guaranteed cure; and there is a difference of opinion about the merits of the proposed change in the rules.

In view of threatened legislation by Congress making the grain exchange a mere adjunct of the bureaucratic U. S. Dept. of Agriculture members of the grain exchanges in voting on the proposition are urged to follow the recommendations of the legislative committees of the grain exchanges. The members of these committees have given careful study to the legislative situation, and if they believe it to be expedient to forestall more drastic legislation by initiating changes in the rules the rank and file of the membership may wisely follow their recommendations.

The suggested amendment to the rules is comparatively harmless. It would make the show-down come ten days earlier. The short seller who now has the opportunity of covering in the pit during the last ten days would be thrown into the cash grain market if he preferred to settle rather than default.

We do not believe it is true that the grain futures trading is so affected with public interest every detail must be regulated by the government. Congress has declared it is so affected; and the Supreme Court of the United States in passing upon the second grain futures act has accepted that dictum. Therefore Congress holds the exchanges in the hollow of its hand to be crushed at will. So it is expedient that when a committee of Congress has indicated in a general way what it desires the exchanges to do they should do so forthwith, for the reason that the exchanges are better qualified than is the Sec'y of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to write rules for grain traders. Anything emanating from a bureaucracy could only be clumsy and unworkable.

TRAMP IRON in feed does not make the manufacturer liable to the ultimate buyer for breach of warranty; but if the plaintiff's attorney is clever enough to bring the suit on basis of negligence he can recover, in the light of a decision of the New York Supreme Court, published elsewhere. Now, we need a decision in which the manufacturer was absolved from negligence because he had used proper precautions such as a magnetic separator. In any future suit it is hoped the defendant will make this defense, and perhaps establish a precedent. A manufacturer who had done everything possible to keep foreign substances out of his feed could hardly be said to be negligent.



## German Barley Importers Favored by Change in U. S. Grading

How an obscure immigrant can almost cause a clash between two governments would appear but a ridiculous theme for some socialistic novel, but it has happened.

A young German lad living in Iowa since his arrival in this country two years ago wrote back to his parents in Germany. Everything was fine, he averred, except the barley, which was killing hogs.

This same letter quickly reached the attention of German officials.

What was this? Was it true? German importers had contracted for the purchase of thousands of bushels of American barley at about twenty-five cents a bushel higher than the present market. If this barley killed hogs in America, it would do likewise in Germany. The matter must be investigated.

A number of cargoes of American barley had been merchandised throughout rural Germany, others were in store, boat-loads were being unloaded at Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, etc. Something must be done.

A "restriction," bordering on an embargo, to be effective until Nov. 15, when investigations could be concluded, prohibiting the importation of American barley except that grown in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado, would temporarily put a halt to the influx of alleged "poisonous" and "cleverly sulphured" barley. This was done on Sept. 28, and the American government so advised, as reported in the Journal for Sept. 25th.

Investigations galore began in both countries, out of which developed the fact that in a small restricted area, in portions of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin, mainly, American barley sown after the wheat crop was winter-killed, at the instance of the Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges, bore a pinkish end—evidence of gibberella saubinetti, commonly called wheat scab fungus, or just "scab."

Then the question arose, as to how badly infected the worst of this small quantity of barley was and what effect feeding had upon hogs, horses and cattle, etc. Wild, rash statements were made: "Hogs were dying," "refused to eat, vomited," etc.

The findings of both governments, of the German Veterinary Research Bureau, etc., Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges, on both sides of the water failed to support death claims. The statements that the worst of this "scab" barley from the small infested area was poisonous was, of necessity, retracted. Even the young German lad out in Iowa refused to stand back of his statement.

In a few cases, some young hogs of high-breed and selected strain did die, but an autopsy proved that the barley was not the cause. Ordinary hogs would eat this barley. Steers, horses, bulls and milk cows all ate it and retained their gains as before. Hogs would prefer something other than the worst of this badly infected barley, but it was found to be only "unpalatable" rather than "poisonous."

Chemical analysis showed the worst of this "scab" barley to be "broken down" within the berry. The plant was attacked in the "blossom" stage in a few districts. The mediumly infested barley and the slightly "scabby" stuff, some of it with pinkish ends, some with a black tip shading gradually into a crimson, could not be condemned on any score.

BUT—

The U. S. Department of State, which presumably ranks the U. S. Department of Agriculture, apparently issued "orders" to the Grain Supervision Department:

Immediately, over-night, without warning, all barley with any trace of "scab" was to be so graded and placed in the "sample" classification, which the department avers means they

refuse to place any grade on the grain, other than as stated in the U. S. Barley Standards, which read:

**SAMPLE GRADE**—Shall be barley which does not come within the requirements of grades No. 1, Special No. 2, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, or No. 1 Feed, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except of smut, or is musty, sour, heating, hot or contains stones, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

It is logical to believe, that outside of acting on the instructions of the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture hastily felt that the farmers must be protected from feeding this barley to their hogs, that an embargo must be circumvented at all costs, that the contracts of the interior market dealer, the maltster, the seaboard importer and exporter must be protected. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of barley from the new crop had been purchased, sold, stored, exported, fed domestically, etc., but the "embargo" bugaboo haunted them with every breath.

But thus in a flutter of an eye-lash the value of barley in the hands of farmers, country elevator operators, terminal elevators, maltsters, exporters and importers was materially reduced.

The trade was naturally and justifiably up in arms. What action was possible was taken. Conferences, protests, wires, etc., proved futile. Nothing would correct the situation and place barley grading back on the same basis under which a large volume of the crop had already moved into storage, so private investigations were commenced. As the result:

A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stated:

"U. S. No. 2, sound barley, is absolutely OK for hog feed or any other use. It contains little or no 'scab' and hogs and other stock eat it readily. It is well known that hogs will not eat 'scabby' barley, although there is no evidence that it is in any way harmful. Cattle eat it readily and in the case of milk cows there is no evidence of decreased milk flow."

Sleeter Bull, at the University of Illinois, stated that while this badly infected barley was unpalatable and usually made the hogs sick, he had not heard of any fatalities due to this cause. As to cattle, the situation seems to be different. "Scab" infected barley is being fed to steers with good results. Only a few complaints have been registered from feeding the worst of this barley to cattle.

Reports from Wisconsin mention that it was found that this infected barley could be fed to hogs satisfactorily when fed with ground corn, ground oats and tankage, at the ratio of one-third of each and 10 per cent tankage. No unfavorable reports resulted from feeding this season's barley to cattle in Wisconsin. In their opinion, the cause and result of "scab" infection was as follows:

"The disease was very severe in a limited area, frequently affecting upwards of half of the grain in a field. Damage was most severe where barley was sown on poorly plowed corn land. Much of the increased acreage in barley through this area was sown on ground which was in winter killed wheat. Many growers still insist on sowing wheat and other small grains on poorly plowed corn ground with the result that whenever continued wet weather occurs during and following the heading-period 'scab' is going to cause damage. The parasite causing the disease lives over winter on the old corn stalks and grain straw left on the surface of the field to spread to the next year's crop. This refuse must be well-covered to prevent the disease occurring again the next season."

H. R. Kraybill, State Chemist and Seed Commissioner, Purdue University Agricultural Ex-

periment Station, sizes up the situation as follows:

The "scab" of barley is due to a fungus, *Gibberella saubinetti*, which lives over winter on plant debris, usually infecting the heads of barley and other small grains about blossoming time. Infected portions of the head first turn yellow and later brown, a pink mold developing in such areas. With favorable weather conditions the fungus spreads more or less throughout the head, causing it to turn brown, and giving the appearance of ripening, although the stalks remain green. Before harvest the fungus oftentimes produces very small black fruiting bodies (perithecia) in considerable abundance, especially on the glumes and later on the straw. The perithecia live over winter and spores from them infect the grain the next season.

The effect of "scab" depends upon the stage of development of the grain when it is infected and upon conditions favoring the growth of the fungus. Early infection of the spikelet prevents the development of the kernel, leaving nothing but the glumes covered with the pink fungus and its small black fruiting bodies. These are mostly blown out in threshing. Kernels which become infected later in development are penetrated and covered by a fungus. These are fragile and easily reduced to a powdery mass and are covered with a pinkish, mouldy growth. The fungus may spread even after the maturing of the grain and the kernels may then show only a slight effect, while the glumes covering them may have a considerable development of the mould and perithecial stage. The wet weather at and following blossoming this year was very favorable and resulted in an unusual development of the disease.

An examination of samples of barley which had been giving trouble with pigs in Indiana this year has shown in all cases a large amount of "scab." In all cases reported where swine refused to eat the 1928 crop of barley, the barley has been found to be rather heavily infected with "scab." On the other hand, there have been some cases where the swine would eat the barley successfully, and in those cases the barley was not so very heavily infected with "scab."

Based on these observations, there seems to be evidence that the trouble may be due to the "scab," but we do not have positive evidence that it is due to the "scab." The federal government is making some tests at Beltsville, Md., feeding "scabby" barley, however the outcome is unknown as yet.

So it would appear from these reports from the different experiment stations that this infected barley was not injurious to cattle. As a matter of fact, two of them specifically mention the fact that it is not injurious to cattle and one, Sleeter Bull, makes the statement that his station was feeding "scab" barley to steers and was obtaining as good results as with No. 2 Northern grown barley.

The sum of all this is that barley is injurious only to hogs and then only when very badly infected barley is used fed alone.

Until Oct. 24th all grain Inspection Departments were grading barley by taking into consideration only the matter of test weight and apparent soundness, etc.

The following day, acting on instructions from Washington, they had come to the conclusion that barley which was infested with "scab" (in any degree) was of D. L. Q. (distinctly low quality) and therefore must necessarily be graded "sample."

This conclusion was undoubtedly brought about by complaints from the German Government to our Federal Government, the result of which is:

Our Agricultural Department is repudiating its own specifications for the different grades of barley, such as amount of moisture, percentage of sound barley, foreign material, etc., and in substance is undertaking to guarantee foreign buyers that barley which is graded "No. 2" is guaranteed hog feed.

An "indescribable odor" is also alleged by the federal supervisors, but barley specialists with years of experience are unable to detect.

Nevertheless, the Department of Agriculture has maintained that licensed inspectors must grade any barley which they had reason to suspect was infected with "scab" as "sample."

That it is extremely difficult to tell whether or not barley is infected with "scab" (although the department attempts such determination by sight and smell, claiming infection causes a certain indescribable odor).

That at the present time the Department of Agriculture cannot distinguish what the dividing line is between "unwholesome" and "wholesome" barley, nor distinguish between barley with different percentages of "scab," no matter how small.

That the slightly infected barley is today  
(Continued on Page 576)



The man who goes half-way to meet fortune, is more likely to find her than the man who waits for her to knock at his door.

## Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Speculative Trades Should Be Confined to Exchange Members.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Can you give us any information in regard to P. J. Suretown who lives at some interior town and conducts speculative trading in the grain market? We would like to have his present address and some information regarding his liability and dependability. Hoping to hear fully from you soon, we are.—O. S. R. & Co.

*Ans.:* We have not previously heard of Mr. Suretown, but we would recommend that before you place any order with him for speculative trades that you make sure that he is a member of some organized grain exchange or is authorized to represent a firm having membership in an organized exchange so that you will be protected against irresponsible fly-by-nights who have no established place of business. It is always a safe rule to confine your speculative trades to members of the organized grain exchanges then if any difference or dispute arises you will be assured of fair treatment by the rules of the exchange.

### Collecting Claims Over Five Years Old?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Can we collect against the railroad if they are over five years old and all ready listed with the company?

What do you recommend as the best way to collect claims for loss in transit? The Chicago & Alton R. R. refuse to settle any claims unless we go to court.

Do you know whether or not the railroads are supposed to furnish nails for nailing on car doors?—Kemp Grain Co., Lexington, Ill.

*Ans.:* Interstate claims are good until 6 months after the railroad company declined the written claim. Claimant must file claim in 3 years from date of delivery of shipment and must start suit within 6 months after the carrier refused to pay the claim, for overcharge. For loss in transit claim must be filed in 6 months, or in 3 months on an export shipment, under Sec. 2 of the uniform B/L, and if such claim for loss was made in writing within that time the claimant has two years and a day after the carrier has given notice in writing that the claim or any part of it is refused, to start suit, on an intrastate or interstate shipment. On an intrastate overcharge claim the state statute of limitations would govern. In Illinois Chap. 83, paragraph 16 of the Revised Statutes provides: "All civil actions not otherwise provided for shall be commenced in 5 years next after the cause of action accrued."

If the railroad company refuses to pay claim payment can not be forced except by suit. Claim should be placed in the hands of a claim attorney specializing in grain claims.

W. S. Braudt, attorney, specializing in grain claims, says:

"Shortage, intrastate, is well covered by the Illinois Statutes per Revised Statutes '74, page 814, section 80. A decision in favor of the shipper will inevitably cause defendant carrier to appeal if that carrier is the C. & A. receivers.

"Shortage interstate will require additional evidence such as the shippers testimony at the trial, or his deposition to cover his weighing facilities and methods.

"The best remedy for a situation of this kind is a campaign of publicity directed at the offenders."

Elsewhere in this number is an explanation by Mr. Braudt why the C. & A. Ry. does not give shippers' claim fair treatment.

The tariffs require lumber to be furnished for grain doors, but do not mention nails. Nebraska railroads supply all cooperage materials including nails. Technically the roads could be required to furnish the nails, which are just as necessary as the doors.

### Instructions in Protein Testing?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I would like to have information regarding taking a course in testing wheat for protein value, and whether there are any correspondence courses in this. What would the equipment cost?—Gordon Williamson, Arimo, Idaho.

*Ans.:* How to test for protein is explained on page 30 of the Journal for July 10. The equipment would cost \$200 to \$250. It is not advisable to depend upon a correspondence course entirely in work in which analytical accuracy is the essential. After having mastered as much of the subject as is possible by correspondence and reading, especially U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bull. No. 1460 on "Testing Wheat for Protein," it would be necessary for the novice to take a course of instruction in a laboratory under the eye of an expert.

### How Load Sacks into Car?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The floor of our ware house at Ririe where we receive and ship sacked grain is about 7 feet below the level of the car floor. At present we load our cars by using a standard sack piler to elevate the sacks into the car, and then have to carry the sacks back into the ends of the car and pile them.

How can we handle this grain in sacks in a way that will be less expensive and at the same time speed up the loading?—Northern Grain Warehouse & Marketing Co., Pocatello, Ida.

*Ans.:* By putting an adjustable roller on the delivery end of the standard sack piler the bags could be delivered upon an additional machine known as a combination car and truck loader and piler, the second machine reaching the ends of the car. The machine is moved back as one end is filled, and without taking out of the car is reversed to fill the other end, the final fill in the center of the car being thru the car door. The machine is driven by gasoline engine or electric motor and will handle at least one ton a minute. It is made by the McKinney-Harrington Co.

### Feeding Alfalfa Hay?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Some of our patrons inquire how to feed alfalfa hay. We would like to distribute such information to our trade.—White Bros., Scotts, Mich.

*Ans.:* Alfalfa is a proteinaceous feed and can to a great extent be substituted for the more expensive cottonseed meal, linseed meal or gluten meal. It will serve as an entire substitute for other leguminous hays and forages, such as soy bean hay, cow pea hay, clover hay and vetch hay, any one of which is more expensive, nutrients considered, than alfalfa hay. An example of a ration in which alfalfa hay forms part is the following: Alfalfa hay, 19 lbs.; corn, 7 lbs.; and bran, 2½ lbs., for cows.

For fattening hogs for market the Colorado Experiment Station found a ration of three-fourths corn and one-fourth alfalfa hay is the best, but for young hogs not yet ready for market the proportions should be reversed.

Horses of 1,400 lbs. weight can be maintained

in condition by feeding 32 lbs. of alfalfa hay a day. The amount of alfalfa hay eaten must be kept down, as if a horse eats all he wants of it he will eat too much, overwork his kidneys to get rid of the excess protein and develop muscular stiffness of a rheumatic nature. The digestive apparatus of some horses is not suited to alfalfa.

### Conference on Grading of Germ Damaged Wheat.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9. [Special Telegram.]—H. J. Besley of the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., conducted a hearing in the Board of Trade building this afternoon on the application of the federal grain standards especially on the factor of total damage and odor in wheat.

This hearing was called at the request of E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, who stated that the shippers and farmers of Kansas were sustaining losses because of rigid application of the standards, to musty and germ damaged wheat, and are greatly dissatisfied with the present interpretation of the rules.

It was contended by grain shippers that wheat discolored at the germ end should not be graded damaged and grain with straw or ground odor should not be graded musty.

The Board of Review at Chicago was criticized by a number of speakers for its rigid stand on the factors of damage and odor.

Mr. Besley and Mr. R. T. Miles in charge of general field headquarters of the federal supervision at Chicago assured the representatives of the various organizations that their department was anxious to co-operate with them in working out these problems.

A standing com'te was appointed with each organization represented to make suggestions relative to the application of the standards, and this com'te will meet within the next 10 days at Kansas City to attempt to solve some of this year's grading problems.

The standing com'te is composed of representatives of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, Southwestern Millers' League, Missouri Inspection Department, Kansas City Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Salina Board of Trade, Wichita Board of Trade, St. Joseph Board of Trade, Kansas Co-operative Marketing Ass'n, Kansas State Department of Agriculture, Hutchinson Board of Trade, Kansas Co-operative Elevator Ass'n, Farmers' Union, Omaha Grain Exchange, Port of New Orleans, Port of Galveston, Port Arthur.

Representatives of practically all the grain markets of the Southwest, as well as the various farm organizations attended the conference.

### Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Oct. 26.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 29.	Oct. 30.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 9.
<b>WHEAT.</b>															
Chicago	114½	118½	117½	115½	116½	116½	116½	116½	114½	115½	*	113½	114	114½	
Kansas City	108	112½	111	109½	110½	110½	110	108½	109½	109½	*	107½	108½	109½	
St. Louis	113½	117½	116½	115½	116	116	116½	114½	115	*	113½	113½			
Minneapolis	109½	113½	112½	111½	111½	111½	111½	109½	110½	*	109½	109½	110½		
Duluth (durum)	100½	103½	102½	100½	101½	101½	101½	99½	99½	*	99	99½	99½		
Winnipeg	117½	121	119½	118½	119	119½	119½	118½	118½	118½	118½	117½	117½	118½	
Milwaukee	114½	118	117½	116	116½	116½	116½	114½	115½	*	113½	114			
<b>CORN.</b>															
Chicago	81	81½	81½	81½	82	83¼	83	82¼	82	*	82¼	82½	83½		
Kansas City	74½	75¼	74½	74½	75½	77	76½	75½	75½	*	76¼	77	78½		
St. Louis	81	81½	81	81½	82	82½	83¼	82½	82½	*	82¼	83½			
Milwaukee	81½	81½	81½	81½	82½	83¼	83	82½	81½	*	82½	83			
<b>OATS.</b>															
Chicago	42½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	*	43½	44	44½		
Minneapolis	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	40	40½	39½	39½	*	39½	40½	40½		
Winnipeg	50½	51½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	49½	50½	51½	
Milwaukee	43	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	*	43½	44			
<b>RYE.</b>															
Chicago	100½	103½	102½	101½	102½	102½	102	100½	100½	*	99½	99½	100½		
Minneapolis	96½	98½	97½	97	97½	97½	97½	96½	97	*	95½	96½	97½		
Duluth	97½	99½	98½	98	98½	99½	99	98½	98½	*	96½	97			
Winnipeg	100½	102½	101½	100½	101½	102	101½	100½	100½	100½	99½	100½	101½		
<b>BARLEY.</b>															
Minneapolis	62	62	61½	61½	60½	60½	60½	60	59½	*	58½	58½	59½		
Winnipeg	67½	67½	68½	67½	67½	67½	68	67½	67½	67½	66½	67	68½		

\*Closed—Election day.



## 100,000 Bu. Montana Elevator.

The increasing volume of grain handled thru its old 30,000-bu. elevator made it necessary for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., at Denton, Mont., to provide additional storage and cleaning facilities. Accordingly the company awarded a contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co., for the erection of a 100,000-bu. house containing 10 bins, to operate in connection with the old elevator, which really makes one plant of the two structures.

The building has a full basement and reinforced concrete slab foundation, the walls being 2x10, 2x8 and 2x10 cribbing, all iron clad.

The equipment includes one leg with 11x6 D.P. buckets on 13-in. 5-ply belt, driven by a 10-h.p. motor, thru Hinckley Head Drive with Hyatt Roller Bearings; a single distributor; Richardson Automatic Scale of 250 bus. capacity; 10-ton receiving scale; Strong-Scott Dump; new type Strong-Scott Manlift; and a cleaner.

The cleaner is of large size and is located about half way up so as to be fed from bins that serve the cleaner by gravity, the products from the machine flowing by gravity to bins under the cleaner. This machine is driven by a 7½-h.p. motor. The compressors and the two legs in the other older house are also equipped with 7½-h.p. motors, of the totally enclosed fan-cooled type, furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

As high as 26,000 bus. of grain has been received in this house in one day from farmers, mostly wheat, this station being one of the heaviest grain receiving points in the state of Montana. The three receiving legs may be used for cleaning and distributing.

Illustration showing both elevators is reproduced on the outside front cover page.

A grain exchange is to be opened by the Finnish Government, the sum of \$844,000 being granted for the purpose. The object is to foster domestic grain production and to provide grain for government institutions, such as the Army, etc. Only domestic grain will be purchased by the exchange. In this way it is hoped to encourage farmers to evolve better and more uniform qualities of grain. Heretofore grain changed hands at auctions held at specified times. The U. S. Grain exchanges are public markets open every business day and offer the most efficient facilities for the economical marketing of grain.

## Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Nov. 15-16. Millers National Federation semi-annual convention, Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 16. Piedmont Millers Ass'n at Greensboro, N. C.

Nov. 20-21. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n Annual Corn Meetings at Greenville and Marion, O., respectively.

Nov. 24. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 11-13. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota at Mitchell, S. D.

Dec. 18. Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Business meeting only.

Jan. 23-25. Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, silver anniversary convention, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 5-7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, at Joliet, Ill.

Feb. 5-7. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n 18th Annual Convention, Fargo, No. Dak.

Feb. 19-20. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants semi-annual meeting, Binghamton, N. Y.

Feb. 19-21. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn., headquarters Hotel West.

1929, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Wichita, Kan.

1929.—Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Peoria, Ill.

## Agitators Again to Exhibit the Grain Trade as a Bugaboo.

When the government of ancient Rome became anxious about its position in public opinion it organized bull fights and gladiator contests to distract the people. In Canada, under similar conditions, it has become the practice to provide the spectacle of baiting the grain trade.

Saskatchewan now proposes to resort to this familiar expedient, but in this case the spectacle will present some new features. Saskatchewan proposes to investigate grain grading and mix-

ing, as well as unspecified other things. In respect to grading, it will be investigating the Dominion government, which will certainly be an interesting spectacle for a Provincial government to organize, and in respect to mixing it will be investigating the Wheat Pool, which does a big proportion of the mixing.

While, therefore, it is announced that the investigation will be into the grain trade, it must not be understood that this means only the private grain trade which it has been the pleasure of governments to drag into the arena on former occasions. The private grain trade has nothing to fear from a new investigation any more than any similar investigation in the past, and will watch with interest whatever entertainment the Saskatchewan government can provide out of the Dominion government and the Pool. —*Grain Trade News.*

A change in the personnel within the Canadian crop statistical branch is to be made early this calendar year, we understand.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

## U. F. Clemons Passes Away.

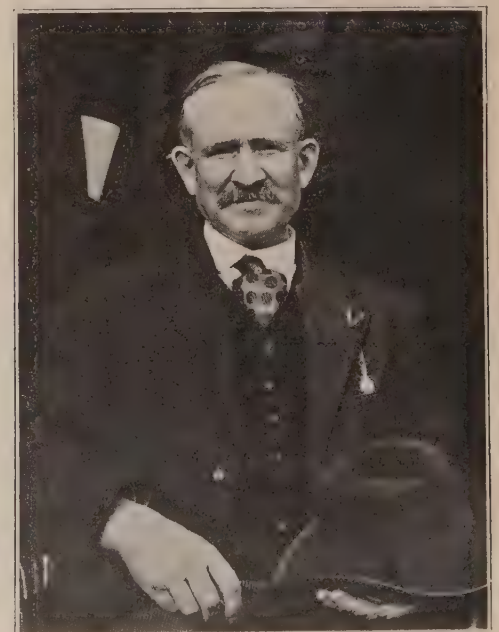
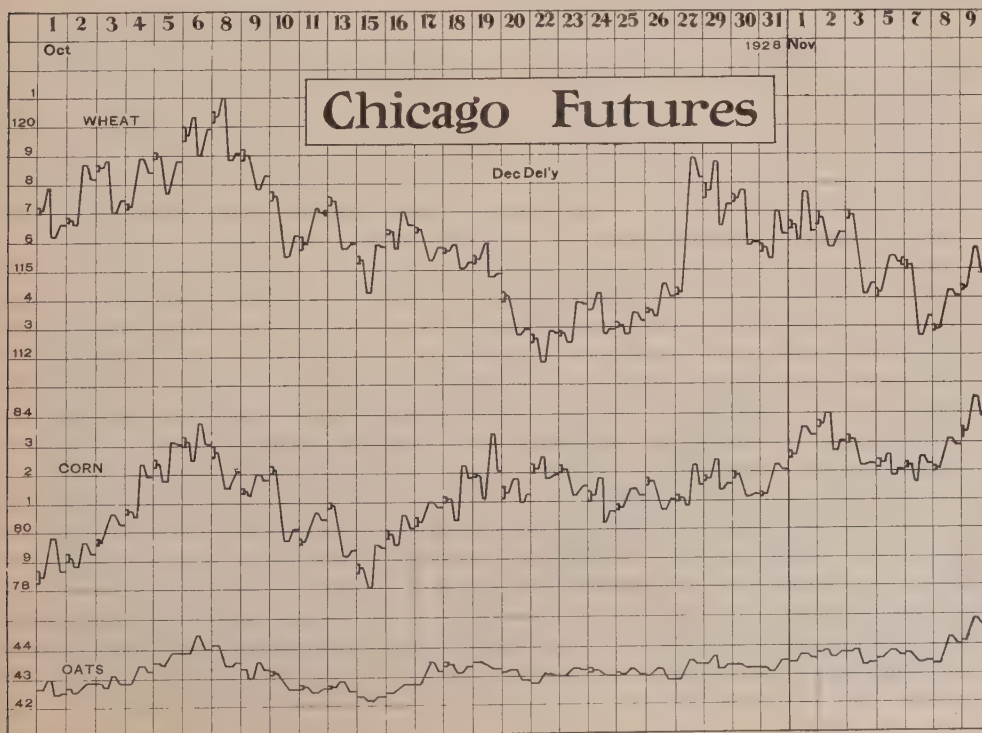
The Southwestern grain trade was grieved at learning that U. F. Clemons passed away in his home at Marshall, Okla., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 31. He had been seriously ill for some weeks. Funeral services were conducted at the residence the following Saturday and the body taken to Livonia, New York, for interment.

Mr. Clemons was in the grain business at Marshall for many years before ill-health forced him to retire. Fully appreciative of the advantages of organization, he was always a strong ass'n man and carried memberships in both the state and the national ass'ns.

He further served by individual effort on behalf of the trade in Oklahoma while in various official capacities conferred upon him by his brother grain dealers. From May, 1917, to May, 1918, one of the most trying periods during the Great War, he was president of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n. While in that capacity he was selected to represent the Southwest on the advisory com'tee appointed by the Grain Dealers National Ass'n to meet with Julius Barnes and other officials of the Food Administration Grain Corp.

At the annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n in Milwaukee in September, 1918, he was elected to serve a two-year term on the Board of Directors.

Members and officers of the Oklahoma Ass'n who attended the services and a host of friends mourn his loss and extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.



U. F. Clemons, Marshall, Okla., Deceased.



Smile awhile!  
And while you smile another smiles;  
And soon there's miles and miles of smiles;  
And life's worth while because you smile!

## Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

### Purse and Contents Shipped to Peoria.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Andrew Heggen, a farmer living in northern Wright County, about three weeks ago lost a purse while hauling corn for a neighbor. He missed his purse when he arrived at the local farmers elevator with the load of corn and after a hasty search decided it was gone for good. One day this week he received a letter from a grain firm at Peoria, Ill., stating that a purse containing a \$30 check, \$1.02 in cash and valuable receipts on which his name appeared, had been found in a carload of corn that had been shipped from the Kanawha Farmers Ele. Co. at Kanawha, Ia. Mr. Heggen had lost the purse in the load of corn which he had been hauling. The purse and contents are again in his possession. He thinks the circumstances surrounding the finding and returning of the purse are exceptional, but is now thoroughly satisfied that most grain buyers are honest. There is no doubt but what the Peoria grain man should be highly complimented for his act, his honesty and the good he has done in showing that grain dealers are on the human side.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.

### The Trouble with Barley for Hamburg is Price not Fungus.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Undoubtedly there is scab or fungus on some of the barley grown in the northern states, but I doubt that the German Importers complaints are even moderately justified. When I load Barley for export as No. 2 Barley Federal Standards, we must ship Barley showing at least 86% sound cultivated barley. Some shipments of which German Importers have complained have been re-examined by the Federal Supervisors, and they have been found to contain as much as 90% sound cultivated barley. Surely 90% sound cultivated barley with the remainder composed of Oats, or Wild Oats, which are also sound feed, should not cause injury to animals if properly fed.

Nearly thirty million bushels of Barley have been exported since July first. The United Kingdom has bought a great deal of this No. 2 Barley, and all complaints from there seem but

a reflection of the trouble in Hamburg and Bremen, where importers have had a large number of high priced contracts to fulfill. The bulk of the No. 2 Barley exported since July first, has gone to Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, and the lower Rhine district. From these points there have been practically no complaints. Hamburg and Bremen importers have done their utmost to create fear of the quality of this barley in the minds of the Belgium, Dutch, and Swiss buyers, but so far they have not succeeded, and U. S. exporters continue to sell Federal Two Barley, which is scorned in Germany, to Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. Much more would be sold to the Rhine districts of Germany, had not the present Government issued Restrictions on the importation of this Two Barley into Germany. This action was taken at the instigation of the buyers in the Westphalian district. It is not the feeding value of the barley that the Hamburg importers object to, but the price at which they contracted its purchase.—J. M. V.

### Against Cutting Down Fancy Prices at End of Future Deals.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I understand there is a scheme on foot to do away with the trading in futures on the last 10 days of a month in which there is a corner. I would object to such action being taken, as it would be harmful to country grain shippers situated as I am.

Whenever there is a squeeze in the future of any month the fact leaks out several weeks before the expiration of the deal, so that if we have corn in the crib or in the elevator good enough to grade contract we can get it ready for shipment a week before the month is up and have the commission merchant sell it at a fancy price the last few days of the month. We can do this now, especially in the last week of July, because the railroads give much better service than formerly and the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have passed a rule allowing carlots on track to be a good delivery at the end of the month. If the proposed change is made we will lose the benefit of the rule and of the speculative buying.—R. M. Samuels.

### Collapse of a Manitoba Elevator.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I am enclosing views [shown on this page] of the elevator which collapsed at Cranmer Siding, a few miles from here on the east and west line of the C. P. R. R. The elevator broke up into sections as it fell. The house was erected 19 years ago, having been moved to Cranmer from another point. One year ago its storage capacity was increased by building the bins up 10 feet. It was full of wheat when it collapsed. Its foundation timbers were in a stage of dry rot and this condition was credited with causing the collapse. The house is being rebuilt, in fact the cribbing is nearly completed.—Wm. P. Smith, Agt. Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., Waskada, Man.

### German Barley Importers Favored by Change in U. S. Grading.

(Continued from page 573)

being fed to hogs both in Germany and America.

That this "scabby" barley is today being purchased by food manufacturers for conversion into products for human consumption.

That it can and is being used to manufacture malt.

That no complaints against the previous method of grading had been brought by domestic merchants handling this cereal.

That only certain ports in Germany had made vigorous complaints, the other ports now buying and taking delivery of this same barley.

That the cause for the changing of the method of grading was brought about by pressure of the Department of State and the Department of Commerce, who in turn were recognizing complaints made principally by German importers who had barley bought for forward shipment at prices considerably above the present market value.

That this barley should be graded according to the specifications in the published rules governing the grading of barley.

This year's crop said a large barley buyer is one of the worst raised for a number of years because of the high percentage of moisture contained caused by the heavy rains during harvesting. When the crop started to move we protested vigorously against the method of inspection in our market. "We had bought a large quantity of No. 2 barley, figuring that it would be suitable for malting purposes, and found that barley was inspected by licensed inspectors as No. 2 that we considered nothing better than sample grade. We asked a number of times for lowering of the grade on particular cars of barley, which were tendered to us on our purchases of No. 2 barley, and we were turned down every time, even on appeal. The barley in question was of such poor quality that not more than 62% would germinate, despite the fact that specifications for No. 2 barley call for at least 86% sound barley. Our protest was turned down in every instance, and we were left without any recourse. Now, all at once, apparently because the German Government complains, the position the department took heretofore is suddenly changed without notice, and barley is graded sample that since the opening of the season was graded as No. 2. Quite naturally this effects everyone except the merchandisers in Germany, who bought the barley at a much higher price and if they can get 10 cents a bushel discount in lieu of lower grading, they'll take advantage of it."

A board member, associated with a large private wire house, states that judging from sales of barley futures in the Chicago pit and the parallel activity and volume of trades, not to mention a raising price in Winnipeg, foreign barley trades are being closed out in Chicago and being transferred to Winnipeg, thanks to the federal Department of Agri.

Another board member, a seller of barley, points to the 14 per cent tolerance allowed in No. 2 barley for oats, wild oats, foreign mate-

(Concluded on Page 602)



Clearing Away Ruins of United Grain Growers Collapsed Elevator at Cranmer Siding, Man.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Shelton, Neb., Oct. 30.—We have practically no corn crop whatsoever here this year.

Dunbar, Neb., Oct. 31.—We had a good wheat crop and it looks like the corn will turn out pretty good.—C. C. Beaman.

Holstein, Neb., Oct. 31.—Our corn crop is pretty fair, will produce about 25 bus. to the acre on the average and be of good quality.—

Hildreth, Neb., Oct. 31.—Our corn crop is poor and what is harvested will be light and chaffy for the most part.—E. W. Smith, Farmers Co-operative Grain & Livestock Ass'n.

Wilcox, Mo., Oct. 27.—New corn will be of a good quality and probably about average yield. It will be considerably short of early estimates.—G. A. Sallee, prop. Western Grain Co.

J. J. Kral, Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n. Garrison, Neb., Oct. 31.—Corn came out pretty good in our territory, only about 10% less than last year when a bumper crop was raised.—W. C. Flickinger, Farmers Grain Co.

Creston, Neb., Oct. 27.—Husking returns show a two-thirds crop. Yield averages 25 bushels per acre. The husking is made very difficult because so many of the ears were blown off the stalks.—W. J. Langan, mgr., Nye & Jenks.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 24.—The corn crop in North Alabama this year is very poor. We will have to have corn shipped in, instead of having it to ship out, as we usually do. We are in the market for snapped ear corn, and unthrashed soy bean and pea vine hay.—W. W. Lyle, Lyle Brokerage Co.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 7.—Considerable rainfall during the week ending Nov. 6 delayed corn husking. The progress and condition of winter wheat are good to excellent and this crop was helped by rains in the southern counties. Pastures are good for the season.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist.

Blountsville, Ind., Nov. 6.—Yield of corn less than half of normal on account of summer drouth. Farmers are buying corn to finish out hogs for above market prices. Winter wheat growing nicely, though of a smaller acreage than usual. Most of the oats will be ground into feed.—W. F. Shirley, Wilson-Shirley Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 6.—Wild onions and garlic have long been a detriment to the farmers in southern Indiana and this is a good time to start getting rid of the pests by fall plowing. The Experiment Station at the Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., has recommended that the farmers plow under their land in November and then in the spring plow it again before planting.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 6.—Practically all the farmers in the "pocket" have finished the sowing of their wheat and the acreage put in this year is not as large as in former years. Many of the farmers in this section of the state report they did not thresh enough wheat last summer to furnish seed wheat this fall. Farmers in southern Indiana sowed wheat early and the mild weather has caused the crop to grow rapidly.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 6.—Many of the farmers in southern Indiana report they are thru with the gathering of their corn crop, although some corn will be standing in the fields as late as December. A few farmers have cut and shocked their corn, while others have placed their corn in silos. The corn yield in southern Indiana this fall was not as large as was anticipated, as a great deal of the crop was damaged by dry weather late in the season. Many of the farmers are reported to be short on feed and as a result are using feed, which ordinarily would be used during the winter months.—W. B. C.

**Soy Beans.**—Further increase in production is expected in Illinois. The crop in the central and southern parts of the state is expected to be at least 25% larger than last year. Acreage was extended and the new crop is expected to show a greater yield per acre. Altho growing

conditions were not altogether favorable and some plantings were made too late in the spring to allow the beans to mature before frost, harvesting began in central Illinois on Oct. 10 or three days earlier than last year. Apparently harvesting proceeded under more favorable conditions than a year ago, for about 55% in the central and 95% in the southern districts had been harvested up to Oct. 16, compared with 25% and 85%, respectively, on a corresponding date last year. Prices in central Illinois averaged \$1.15 compared with \$1.05 last year.—U. S. Dept. Agr., Bureau Agr. Econ., Washington, D. C.

### Corn Crop Declines.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—Corn production indicated by husking returns is 2,959,000,000 bus. This production is 32,000,000 bus. less than our October estimate and compares with 2,903,000,000 bus. official October figures, 2,774,000,000 last year, and a 5-year average of 2,749,000,000. The quality is considerable above average. We expect a smaller estimate from official sources, the main differences being in acreage and yield outside the leading states and acreage in leading states.

The indicated crop in million bushels and carryover (in brackets) in bushels by leading states follow: Ill., 330 (2,286,630); Ind., 164 (1,986,870); Ohio, 133 (2,633,280); Minn., 151 (2,290,428); Ia., 489 (2,321,916); Mo., 207 (4,315,925); S. Dak., 96 (4,050,000); Nebr., 201 (10,317,880); Kans., 191 (5,307,000); Okla., 75 (1,683,000); Tex., 110 (1,790,000).—R. O. Cromwell, Statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

### Canadian Wheat Crop.

Our November estimate of the western Canada wheat crop is 527,000,000 bus. Aug. 1. Those who estimate the crop by taking a large part of the frost damage from the last official figures should remember, instead, to take such damage from the potential crop previous to frost. The frost occurred one month before the latest official estimate and most of the damage was then realized.

Six per cent of the western Canada wheat crop has graded feed. If applied to the total crop, 32,000,000 bus. of this grade is indicated. Fifteen per cent has graded No. 6, which indicates 79,000,000 bus. The feed is unmillable. No. 6, on reliable authority, can be milled for "clears" if mixed with Nos. 4 and 5. Feed wheat is running 58 to 60 pounds per bu. and No. 6 wheat 60 to 61 pounds. Both must be included in crop estimates.—R. O. Cromwell, Statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

### Corn Crop 2,923,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—The crop is estimated at 2,923,000,000 bus. of unusually high quality. The yield as reported averages 28.6 bus. per acre, against 28.1 bus. last year and 27.7 bus. the average of the past ten years. The quality as reported averages 85.0 per cent, as compared with 75.2 last year and 80.7 the ten-year average. This year the crop is well dried out, diminishing its bulk, without diminishing its proportionate feeding value. This year the crop is largest in the center of the corn belt and poorest in the outlying and least important commercial corn areas. Thus altho the total crop is hardly 6% more than last year, the production in five important states near to Chicago is nearly 30% more than last year. The crop is poorest this year in the southern states.

#### Winter Wheat Acreage Reduced.

The acreage seeded to winter wheat this fall is estimated to be about 44,675,000 acres—a reduction of 2,860,000 acres, or 6% less than the acreage seeded a year ago. Over a wide area the season has been too dry for favorable planting and initial growth.—Nat C. Murray, Statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

### The Corn Situation.

Statement by Wm. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture.

Farmers who have corn to sell this year should be encouraged by the recent improvements in market prospects for the new crop. The downward revision in the estimate of the Rumanian crop indicates that the corn crop of Europe this year will be about 23 per cent less than it was last year. This, together with comparatively high prices for Argentine corn, should increase export demand for our corn, at least until the new Argentine crop is available. There was a very small carryover of old corn in the United States this year and the new crop is estimated to be less than 5 per cent greater than last year's. Total supplies of corn available this year are estimated to be about 2,967 million bushels, as compared with 2,900 million last year. Although the domestic situation as regards the size of the corn crop, the stocks of old corn, and the corn hog cycle is very much the same as in 1925, it should be borne in mind that we have a very different foreign situation and that cattle are now much higher than they were three years ago. These indicate that corn prices should not fall as low this year as they did in 1925-26. If farmers will refrain from rushing the new crop to market and will adjust their feeding to produce

slightly heavier cattle and hogs, the market should be well maintained and improvement is likely before the end of the season.

### Government Crop Report.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following estimates for the United States in returns to Nov. 1:

Crop.	Total production in thousands.	Yield per acre.
	1927.	1928 (prelim.).
Corn, bus.....	2,773,708	2,895,449
Winter wheat, bus.	553,288	578,599
Dur. wht., 4 sta..	76,155	84,885
Oth. spring wheat.	243,152	240,381
All wheat, bus....	872,595	903,865
Oats, bus.....	1,184,146	1,452,966
Barley, bus.....	264,392	350,593
Rye, bus.....	58,811	43,274
Buckwheat, bus...	16,029	14,664
Flaxseed, bus....	26,570	20,026
Rice, 5 states, bu.	44,339	40,422
\$Grain sorgh., bus.	137,608	150,573
\$Broomcorn, tons.	40	44
\$Beans, dry, edible, bus.....	16,891	15,896
Alfalfa seed, bus..	1,844	.....
Cloverseed, bus....	1,738	.....
Tim. seed, bus....	.....	.....
Hay, all tame, tons .....	106,468	92,688
		1.56 1.58

†Short time average. ‡All spring wheat. §Principal producing states. \*Pounds per acre.

#### CORN BY STATES.

Yield per acre.	Production—Harvested in thousand bus.
1928 (prelim.).	1927.
Maine .....	40.0 595 513 560
N. Hampshire .....	42.0 854 615 630
Vermont .....	45.0 3,749 3,276 3,780
Massachusetts .....	44.0 2,225 1,886 2,068
Rhode Island .....	42.0 414 380 420
Connecticut .....	44.0 2,757 2,090 2,464
New York .....	37.0 24,846 22,542 25,271
New Jersey .....	39.0 8,954 7,160 7,137
Pennsylvania .....	40.0 61,570 50,165 53,360
Ohio .....	37.3 144,997 109,720 137,819
Indiana .....	36.2 172,722 132,458 170,502
Illinois .....	38.8 332,457 254,070 374,614
Michigan .....	33.7 56,922 38,995 48,730
Wisconsin .....	43.0 82,636 68,250 91,203
Minnesota .....	35.0 141,324 127,246 141,645
Iowa .....	42.8 427,324 386,986 478,247
Missouri .....	29.8 180,211 172,637 193,372
North Dakota .....	25.5 24,203 23,975 24,200
South Dakota .....	21.0 103,891 134,995 94,815
Nebraska .....	21.7 204,442 291,446 194,888
Kansas .....	27.0 104,466 176,910 181,521
Delaware .....	30.0 4,927 4,725 4,050
Maryland .....	36.5 22,845 22,660 19,929
Virginia .....	24.0 44,560 47,967 41,760
West Virginia .....	36.0 17,685 15,109 16,740
N. Carolina .....	19.0 49,697 53,626 44,232
S. Carolina .....	12.5 24,791 25,449 18,712
Georgia .....	10.5 48,914 54,502 38,829
Florida .....	13.0 9,123 7,449 7,670
Kentucky .....	23.0 89,042 75,010 74,313
Tennessee .....	21.0 72,599 70,656 60,585
Alabama .....	14.0 42,956 47,456 39,452
Mississippi .....	14.5 36,599 34,140 26,419
Arkansas .....	17.5 35,586 36,575 35,368
Louisiana .....	17.5 21,970 20,318 21,945
Oklahoma .....	23.0 45,975 84,190 70,886
Texas .....	21.0 80,433 119,347 101,346
Montana .....	19.0 6,625 7,168 5,206
Idaho .....	45.0 2,594 3,116 2,385
Wyoming .....	20.0 3,362 3,696 3,520
Colorado .....	14.0 20,584 22,316 22,358
New Mexico .....	18.0 3,673 2,490 3,582
Arizona .....	28.0 995 1,408 1,120
Utah .....	25.0 543 494 450
Nevada .....	25.0 37 50 50
Washington .....	39.0 2,104 1,591 1,755
Oregon .....	36.0 2,219 2,916 2,916
California .....	35.0 3,334 2,464 2,625

United States 28.3 2,775,634 2,773,708 2,895,449  
The amount of corn remaining on farms in the United States on Nov. 1 is estimated at 1,94% of the crop of 1927, or about 53,939,000 bus., as compared with 113,412,000 bus. on Nov. 1, 1927, and 120,967,000 bus., the average of stocks of corn on Nov. 1 for the five years, 1922-1926.

### Cotton Crop Report.

Washington, Nov. 8.—A United States cotton crop of 14,133,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) in 1928 is indicated by reports as of Nov. 1 to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Upon the 44,916,000 acres for harvest in 1928 (Sept. 1 estimate), the crop of 14,133,000 bales would approximate a yield of 150.6 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Production in 1927 was 12,955,000 bales; in 1926, 17,977,000 bales; in 1925, 16,104,000 bales;



in 1924, 13,628,000 bales; and in 1923, 10,140,000 bales.

The yield per acre in 1927 was 154.5 pounds; in 1926, 182.6 pounds, an average for the ten years 1917-1926, 156.3 pounds.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Stevensville, Mont., Oct. 23.—We have our elevator filled to capacity with Montana Marquis.—C. A. Posey, Stevensville Flour Mill Co.

Newport News, Va.—Have very good prospects for a large movement thru this port.—F. A. Peterson, grain agent, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Elevator.

West Brooklyn, Ill., Oct. 30.—Have had four cars of nice new corn, a little too much moisture, but it graded very well for October shipment.—O. T. Krenz, West Brooklyn Farmers Cooperative Co.

Wilcox, Mo., Oct. 27.—The wheat crop is 85 per cent marketed. It was of very poor quality due to damage from excess moisture. Practically no old corn in this vicinity.—G. A. Sallee, prop., Western Grain Co.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 1.—Corn receipts for the past 12 months totaled 14,689,170 bus. compared with 10,210,500 bus. for the identical period the previous year.—H. A. Plumb, Sec'y, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Keene, Neb., Oct. 31.—About 25% of the wheat crop in our territory has been delivered to the elevators, which leaves a lot more to come. A six-inch blanket of snow fell Sunday, which is needed moisture and will help the fall sown wheat.—O. C. Smith, Keene Grain, Live Stock, Lumber & Coal Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—The old corn carryover is estimated at 58,862,000 bus., which is 2.12% of the 1927 crop. Last year the carryover was 111,412,000 bus., and the 5-year average (1923-27) is 108,200,000. Carryovers in million bus. Nov. 1 from 1922 to 1927, respectively, were: 82, 102, 58, 183, 113. The visible supply is 1,000,000 bus., last year's 24,000,000, and 5-year average 11,000,000.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—The amount of old corn carried over into the new season is estimated to be only 60,000,000 bus.; compared with 113,000,000 a year ago and 181,000,000 bus. two years ago. The carryover is unusually small. In 1925, following the 2,309,000,000 crops of 1924, the carry-over was 58,000,000; and in 1917 during the war, and following the short 2,567,000,000 crop of 1916, the carry-over was only 34,000,000 bus. The largest carry-over was 286,000,000 bus. following the bumper crop of 3,209,000,000 in 1920.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

### Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	2,629,521	1,132,601	660,354	753,102
Chicago	4,689,000	1,736,000	1,576,000	951,000
Cincinnati	189,400	274,000	184,800	252,000
Denver	1,745,600	1,849,400	229,600	929,600
Duluth	31,558,564	30,628,926	23,633,479	27,052,512
Ft. William	81,360,930	51,415,916	59,036,625	39,269,166
Ft. Worth	1,063,800	994,000	795,200	449,400
Galveston			1,982,566	928,000
Houston				24,000
Hutchinson	2,594,200	1,175,800		
Indianapolis	733,500	369,000	255,000	493,000
Kansas City	7,842,120	8,344,050	6,603,740	5,038,600
Milwaukee	640,800	211,680	321,000	213,132
Minneapolis	23,166,400	21,563,680	6,639,440	7,277,140
Montreal				18,715,101
New Orleans	1,633,744	1,033,747	1,761,717	1,472,708
New York	8,543,300	8,145,000	4,771,000	5,303,000
Omaha	3,902,400	3,009,600	2,987,600	2,751,000
Peoria	262,800	156,800	235,200	176,000
Philadelphia	348,322	763,372	283,656	920,783
Portland	4,876,050	7,886,550	3,048,504	7,256,015
St. Joseph	1,167,000	901,600	537,600	177,800
St. Louis	5,524,400	2,569,000	4,385,000	2,455,450
San Francisco	349,335	103,266		
Seattle	2,394,000	3,025,000	1,035,847	
Superior	17,491,824	16,693,578	14,556,730	13,263,397
Toledo		1,736,365		1,100,130
Vancouver	7,061,689	1,784,591		
Wichita	1,707,750	1,383,750	1,062,450	802,650

### To Stabilize Last 10 Days of Active Future.

The Legislative Com'te of the Grain Exchanges has called the attention of the directors of the various contract futures markets to the desirability of giving serious consideration to the discontinuance of pit trading and of quoting the active future during the last ten days of the month preceding its expiration.

After the 20th day of the month the current month futures would not be quoted, but prices of cash grain would be disseminated. The intent is to prevent erratic and unwarranted price fluctuations during the last business days of the month. Something along this order for a 5-day period is now effective in the cotton market.

Action along this line by the exchanges would to that extent make unnecessary the enactment of the Dickinson bill, H. R. 11952, which is now before the Agricultural Com'te of Congress. This bill is drastic and would deprive the contract markets of control of their affairs, making the exchanges merely an adjunct of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The only section of the Dickinson bill that appears to have any real merit is that curtailing trading during the last ten days of the month; or, rather, the consummation of a steady market during that period has merit, opinion being divided as to whether either the Dickinson bill or the suggested change in exchange rules would have the desired effect.

Sec. 4F of the Dickinson bill reads as follows:

It shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase or sale of grain for future delivery on any contract market unless such contract shall provide for a period of at least ten business days, after trading in such contracts has ceased, in which to make settlement by de-

### Corn Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	34,173	26,226		
Chicago	4,342,000	8,464,000	4,009,000	2,826,000
Cincinnati	425,400	406,400	274,400	205,800
Denver	324,800	233,800	63,000	74,200
Duluth	2,419	11,524		
Ft. William		4,603		4,603
Ft. Worth	258,000	249,000	24,000	1,051,000
Hutchinson	13,750			
Indianapolis	2,053,000	1,923,000	1,192,000	1,236,000
Kansas City	1,437,000	753,000	828,500	610,500
Milwaukee	461,760	1,104,080	210,925	888,127
Minneapolis	633,970	534,850	199,920	349,080
Montreal		62,470		9,344
New Orleans	85,968	207,311	123,251	167,203
New York	169,500	171,000		26,000
Omaha	1,076,600	1,404,200	1,008,000	1,458,800
Peoria	2,046,000	2,349,250	1,017,400	1,140,850
Philadelphia	12,273	87,952		
Portland	155,375	123,000	143	
St. Joseph	466,500	481,500	220,500	404,000
St. Louis	2,170,000	1,992,200	1,042,800	816,200
San Francisco	162,035	54,285		
Seattle	117,000	65,000		
Superior	5,922	15,541		
Toledo		187,000		27,230
Wichita	58,800	42,000	8,400	7,200

### Rye Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	3,521	30,332		25,974
Chicago	1,831,000	292,000	51,000	233,000
Cincinnati	23,800	33,600	15,400	16,800
Denver	3,000	13,500		
Duluth	2,789,543	5,905,825	5,027,034	6,208,676
Ft. William	1,392,590	2,381,693	947,366	1,921,541
Ft. Worth	6,000	16,500		
Galveston				42,857
Hutchinson	1,200			
Indianapolis	16,000	1,600	8,000	1,600
Kansas City	16,500	45,000	31,500	49,500
Milwaukee	543,100	66,150	54,020	42,362
Minneapolis	1,267,650	660,340	895,320	271,600
Montreal		7,527,075		7,070,204
New Orleans	176,434	180,000		180,000
New York	3,151,000	638,500	177,000	401,000
Omaha	196,000	266,000	259,000	261,300
Peoria	4,800	3,600		
Philadelphia	3,386	117,171		
Portland	24,630	30,000		
St. Joseph				1,500
St. Louis	58,500	211,900	37,700	163,800
Seattle	3,000	6,000		
Superior	1,302,130	3,982,405	1,059,798	3,889,251
Toledo		8,400		945
Wichita	3,600	1,200	1,200	

livery and shall provide further that deliveries on such futures contracts shall be made only after notice of at least three business days preceding the day designated in the notice for such delivery, which notice shall show to the party taking delivery the kind and grade of grain to be delivered, together with the names of the warehouses, if any, in which such grain is stored; Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture by rule, regulation, or order may fix longer periods for settlement and require longer notices to be given, upon notice of at least thirty days prior to the effective date thereof.

To give effect to this provision the rules of the grain exchanges would require amendment making it an offense to enter into "any contract for the purchase or sale of grain for future delivery in the current month after the 20th of the month." There then would be no trading in the pit, for example, in the July delivery after July 20; and there would be no continuous quotations published on July delivery. Trades in the July future, however, could still be settled after the 20th by delivery or agreement after the 20th up to and including the last business day of the month.

Spain has levied a temporary surcharge of 7 gold pesetas per 100 kilos on wheat imported, in order to stabilize the market and to meet expenses of the government in its program of aiding Spanish wheat producers. This surcharge may be suppressed at any time.

Wheat ground during September by 1,016 mills totaled 47,734,452 bus. against 48,130,934 by 1,061 mills a year ago. During September of this year the 857 concerns reporting for the 1,016 mills also reported that 77 mills with daily capacity of 30,526 barrels were idle during the month. Per cent of total capacity operated was 66.4 in 1928 compared with 63.5 per cent for the same month the previous year.

### Oats Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	154,194	68,291	75,542	
Chicago	3,541,000	3,461,000	1,996,000	2,732,000
Cincinnati	258,000	422,000	142,000	220,000
Denver	78,000	90,000	12,000	34,000
Duluth	704,358	37,161	675,379	188,622
Ft. William	3,636,548	1,069,887	1,829,364	83,126
Ft. Worth	238,000	228,000	46,000	56,000
Hutchinson	3,000	1,500		
Indianapolis	1,226,000	734,000	1,146,000	770,000
Kansas City	512,000	560,000	214,000	264,000
Milwaukee	949,200	1,660,600	826,475	1,015,458
Minneapolis	2,316,680	2,572,510	3,206,590	3,114,840
Montreal		812,844		504,211
New Orleans	74,000	108,000	27,540	77,979
New York	1,130,000	620,000	607,000	88,000
Omaha	504,000	1,196,000	598,000	616,000
Peoria	581,600	581,100	425,200	563,400
Philadelphia	106,026	108,547	59,444	
Portland	186,200	220,000	8,201	13,034
St. Joseph	140,000	172,000	58,000	24,000
St. Louis	2,020,000	1,748,000	1,562,000	1,414,000
San Francisco	168,125	98,875		
Seattle	134,000	138,000		
Superior	280,386	59,235	756,272	116,812
Toledo		389,500		142,000
Wichita	60,000	36,000	13,500	3,000

### Barley Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	603,998	1,321,287	608,712	
Chicago	2,411,780	981,000	901,000	221,000
Cincinnati	27,200	4,800	8,000	1,600
Denver	212,800	308,000	41,600	75,200
Duluth	6,677,778	5,671,305	8,328,523	5,605,842
Ft. William	11,367,286	5,696,365	8,294,085	5,873,343
Ft. Worth	68,800	43,200	41,600	
Galveston			490,000	125,000
Houston			30,000	
Hutchinson	70,000	1,250		
Kansas City	411,200	228,800	401,600	80,000
Milwaukee	2,110,080	1,208,480	824,890	315,645
Minneapolis	3,966,320	2,343,000	3,699,200	2,323,290
Montreal		8,482,500		4,660,195
New Orleans	1,019,444		956,200	
New York	2,428,600	3,202,200	6,454,000	2,128,000
Omaha	332,800	267,200	377,600	185,600
Peoria	200,400	311,600	82,800	32,200
Philadelphia	451,633	54,050	191,577	22,061
Portland	43,200	44,800	1,203	44,800
St. Joseph	12,250	5,250		3,500
St. Louis	592,000	190,400	285,390	24,000
San Francisco	1,460,350	914,125		
Seattle	70,400	67,600		
Superior	3,872,026	4,846,931	3,804,950	5,044,947
Toledo		1,200		
Wichita	84,000	1,200	34,800	



# Nebraska Farmers Elevators Ass'n Scores Unfair Grain Grading

In spite of inclement weather there was an excellent attendance at the Silver Anniversary Convention of the Nebraska Farmers' Elevator Ass'n held at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, Neb., Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 30 and 31. Before the convention was over it had been visited with rain that turned to snow, and a raw wind that chased the odor of moth balls out of the red flannels and heavy overcoats.

## Tuesday Morning Session.

All sessions were held in a ball room on the first floor of the Rome Hotel. The first was called to order by Pres. Canaday, Minden, at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday morning.

REV. C. C. WILSON delivered the invocation.

MAYOR JOHN C. DAHLMAN, the famous "Cowboy" mayor of Omaha, delivered a rousing welcome to the delegates and gave them the keys to the city.

M. L. CRANDELL, Nebraska City, pres. of the Farmers' Managers' Ass'n, gave the official response. Sec'y J. W. Shorthill, added a few words, also expressing appreciation for the hearty welcome.

## Managers' Day.

The remainder of the Tuesday sessions was turned over to the Farmers Managers Ass'n in accordance with the rules and by-laws of the ass'n. Pres. M. L. Crandell presided.

The minutes of the last annual meeting and the report of the auditing com'te were read by Sec'y Shorthill, Omaha, and unanimously approved.

SEC'Y SHORTHILL spoke briefly, praising the Managers' Ass'n and referring to the mid-year meeting held in Omaha last June. He suggested a social and business outing of such nature be held in the early summer for the entire ass'n.

Geo. Rudlund, of Funk, gave the markets.

Nominations for officers to guide the organization thru the coming year were made from the floor. M. L. Crandell, pres., and E. M. Olds, vice-pres., were nominated to succeed themselves; A. E. Hoare, S. G. Manning and W. B. McMullen were nominated for directors to fill expirations.

PRES. CRANDELL pleaded for close attendance to the convention sessions on the part of attending delegates and referred to the number of good speakers on the program who had delectable information to offer. The ass'n, he said, is for the benefit of its members, but it cannot do good work unless the members are prepared to accept what it offers.

SEC'Y SHORTHILL made several announcements and stated that tho the convention was supposed to last three days, a program was prepared for only two, leaving the third day to the will of the delegates. He asked the wishes of the assemblage regarding a program for Thursday morning and told about the various points of interest that might be visited. Sentiment fixed on a visit to the floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange, followed by a visit to some of the terminal elevators operated by Omaha grain firms. It was arranged that transportation would be supplied for this latter feature, to leave the Exchange at 10:30 a. m. Thursday morning.

O. C. SMITH, Keene, addressed the delegates briefly on his experiences in the formation and operation of the farmers elevator at Keene, saying:

## Our Experiences at Keene.

We are sitting at the quarter-century mark in the progress of our state ass'n work. It is said that "the poor ye have always with you," but I am afraid the same is not true in our case, for the Nebraska ass'n has always been favored with able leadership since its inception 25 years ago. The farmers elevators were formed from necessity and have stayed because they performed a service.

Our organization at Keene was begun 28 years ago. At first it had plenty of opposition, but finally enough farmers got together to put it over and purchase one of the line elevators in the town in which to do business. Plenty of difficulties were experienced in putting our grain on the market, but times have changed and all these are over. However, problems still remain with us, probably they always will, and we are still in need of a definite program for progress.

At Keene we are now in a number of lines besides grain. We are in the oil business and the merchandise store business and carry a number of other supplies for farmers such as machinery and fuel, which have proved a source of profit to us and a saving for our farmer patrons.

We put on an annual Harvest Jubilee for our stockholders and patrons in Keene. Practically all of our farmers attend. There are free attractions and speeches. The farmers get together and talk between themselves and all have a good time. Our organization gets a lot of very valuable advertising out of this annual affair.

A. E. HOARE, Monroe, discussed the part played by the manager in loyalty to the farmers elevator movement. Briefly, he said:

## The Manager and Loyalty.

The manager is general publicity and advertising man, mechanic, buyer, salesman, grain expert and information bureau. The various branches of his work are all closely allied and the successful handling of them determine, to quite an extent, the success or failure of the farmers elevator in his community.

Ability to handle these subjects will either establish or discredit the manager and gain or lose him the confidence of his patrons and friends. Confidence is necessary to success. A necessary slogan to proper success is "equality to all, and special privileges to none."

We are often tempted to make concessions to some patron who is in the habit of delivering large amounts of grain, or who is in a position of authority, or has a wide influence. This is bad because it is unjust and breeds dissatisfaction. Further, such transactions are coupled with more or less attempts at secrecy. Nine times out of ten they will be public before they are completed, for such privileged patrons are inclined to boast about their privileges.

There are times during very light movements when a premium on a good sized bunch of grain is necessary if the lot is to be handled. Such situations can be justly handled by letting it become generally known that car lots are subject to a premium. Premiums are not justified when the movement is heavy.

MOST OF US have some patrons who never

even ask our competitors to bid. Such patrons should be appreciated. In some cases I have given the rise in the market if I still had their grain unsold. I know I may be taken to task by some of the elevator managers for this habit, but I have stuck to it because I have found it goes farther in establishing confidence than any other thing that I can now recall.

As a further bid for the confidence of the public I want patrons to know at all times the margin on which we are handling the farmers' products, to be acquainted with freight rates and carrying charges of all kinds, including commissions and inspection charges, shrinkage, etc.

I have always made it a practice to have the bids for grain that come in the morning mail and an up-to-date report of the day's markets, on my desk, available to anyone at all times. The more the patron knows about the manner in which his business is handled the better and more loyal will he become.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY called upon for information regarding market conditions. Right here is a matter that requires care. We may be bullish or bearish on a commodity and so enthused and sure in our own mind of the wisdom of our opinion, as to offer advice in response to the inquiry. Our opinion may be wrong, and if we advise others on it someone else may go wrong and blame us for their action.

LOCAL POLITICS are apt to get a fellow in bad. Since many of us are located in small towns where the material for competent officials for village, school or township activities is often limited, it is difficult to avoid them. But it doesn't do a fellow any harm to retain as many friendships as possible.

I feel sure that if a manager honestly believes in the movement with which he is connected and has a sense of duty which causes him to deal squarely with the small as well as the large and prosperous patrons, he will establish confidence and is well started on the road to success.

PRES. CRANDELL gave a brief historical talk on the organization of the managers' ass'n. He said:

## Organization of Managers.

Years ago, before we had an ass'n of our own, we managers used to select a chairman during the regular meeting of the state ass'n, then slip off quietly to some room by ourselves where we could talk about the things closest to our hearts, the problems encountered in operation of the elevators we managed. This broke up the regular sessions, by dividing the attendance, with the consequence that neither the regular session nor ours was overflowing with delegates.

So in 1920 we managers organized the Farmers Managers Ass'n, and a rule was put into the constitution and by-laws of the regular ass'n which gave us the first day of the regular convention as managers' day, when we could discuss the problems which we managers are encountering all the time. Instead of the detriment that was feared, our ass'n has proved a real help to the regular ass'n and the programs it develops.

W. B. McMULLEN, Benedict, spoke on increasing memberships of local farmers elevator organizations. He said:

## How We Are Increasing Our Membership.

Most organizations of the same nature as ours have taken steps to win new and hold old members. Old members move away or change

## Officers of Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n



Left to right: Sec'y J. W. Shorthill, Omaha; Directors A. E. Hoare, Monroe; C. A. Moore, Fairmont; E. M. Olds, Dorchester; Vice Pres. J. R. Morrison, Chappell; Pres. J. S. Canaday, Minden.



their activities and it is necessary to replace them if the organization is to continue.

We make a practice of distributing patronage dividends to members only. This gives an inducement to the farmers for joining and holding a share or so of stock.

All the farmers of our community are invited to attend the annual stockholders meetings. This gives them an opportunity to get acquainted with the advantages of membership and carefully consider the inducements.

Our constitution and by-laws permit us to take up the stock of shifting tenant members, or others, at par value regardless of its real worth, and transfer it to new members. This keeps an even market on the stock and prevents speculation. At the end of every year we mail a copy of the annual statement to every farmer in the community and inform him that stock is available for transfer if he is not already a member. Beyond that we try to conduct our business on business-like principles and we think our stockholders appreciate it.

SECY SHORTHILL read a copy of a letter, dated, Oct. 24, sent by John Vesecky to R. T. Miles, in charge General Field Headquarters, Chicago, regarding inspections. This said, in part:

### Board of Review Unfair to Grain Growers.

Dear Mr. Miles:

After giving your letter of Oct. 18th very careful consideration, I am convinced that neither you, nor the other members of the Board, of the Federal Inspection Department, appreciate the injustice of your interpretation of what constitutes "total damage" grain, and the enormity of the loss caused to the farmers by your very unjust interpretation.

I believe you will agree with me that the purpose of grain inspection is clearly to indicate to both the purchaser and the seller the true commercial value of the grain inspected. If that is the purpose, then certainly your interpretation, and the grades assigned to grain under your technical interpretation of total damage, do not accomplish that purpose, inasmuch as we made a baking test last year, proving that wheat grading No. 3, and even No. 4 on account of this technical total damage, made as good bread as No. 2, and it being further proven wrong by the fact that this year the mills are buying large quantities of this technical damage No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5, and even Sample Grade wheat, at heartbreaking discounts.

Becoming better acquainted with yourself and other members of the Federal Supervisory Board, I had hoped that we could expect justice and fair interpretation of grain standards this year, but I am afraid from the results thus far, that governmental red tape, blind adherence to precedent, and persistence in claiming that what was considered right last year must certainly be right this year, will compel us to go further in order to correct the injustice. The Department seems determined to listen to every small kick from the foreign importer or the large millers of the United States, whether well founded or not, but is entirely deaf to the complaints and demands of their own farmers, who certainly ought to have at least equal if not superior rights to consideration, in view of the fact that their produce is already selling way below cost of production.

In addition to the loss which the farmers must bear on account of the unjust technical interpretation of the Federal Grain Standards, there is the loss which the country elevator man must carry. No man living at present, not even excluding yourself, or other members of the Federal Board, can run a country elevator and buy wheat as it comes into the country elevator, give it the grade which it apparently should have, and still break even. Two alternatives are left for the country elevator managers, either grade all the wheat lower than it should be in order to protect themselves, or grade it as it should be graded according to its true commercial value, and take the loss—which will finally force them into bankruptcy as it has done hundreds of elevators and will do to hundreds of others during this next year.

Last year, we were practically alone in our fight for a sensible and just interpretation of the Federal Grain Standards Act, but this year—thanks to the persistence of the Department in grading on technical basis—we have plenty of support, not only from the farmers, but also from the grain dealers, both independent and farmers. Unless we are given a hearing and some assurance of a just interpretation of the grades in the future, we can come before Congress with sufficient support, among the farmers and the grain dealers, and sufficient evidence of the injustice, to do away with the whole system of government supervision of inspection.

I was personally very much disappointed in the grading of total damage wheat by your Federal Inspection Department this season, and by your letter, which is before me. I had thought, after meeting you and Mr. Beasley several times, that I could come to you with

any trouble in the grading of wheat and be assured you would give it due consideration, and act fairly regardless of what you had done heretofore. But it seems that the Federal Grain Standards' Board is so set on precedent and consistency that when once it makes a ruling, no amount of evidence that is wrong can make it change it.

I sincerely hope that you and other members will be able to prove to me I am wrong in this estimation of the attitude of the Board. I have formed a very sincere liking for the members, from the Chief, Mr. Olson, down to the local members of the Federal Supervisory Board at Kansas City, but until this unjust grading of wheat is corrected, regardless of my liking, you can rest assured that we will keep on fighting to have it corrected as long as I am at the head of the farm organization which I represent, even if necessary to do away entirely with Federal Supervision of grain inspection.—John Vesecky, Pres., The Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Discussion among the managers present indicated Nebraska farmers elevators are experiencing the same difficulties. Grading, it was thought, is lower than it should be and entirely too technical. Pres. Crandell thought some leniency was due the inspection departments during busy rushes because mistakes are bound to occur when a department is overworked or has to struggle with green employees. The same thing is true of country elevators when they are in the midst of a busy rush.

PRES. CRANDELL appointed the managers who would work on the Resolutions Com'te, naming O. C. Smith, Keene; A. E. Hoare, Monroe; W. B. McMullen, Benedict. Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

### Tuesday Afternoon Session.

The second session was called to order by President Crandell at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday.

E. M. OLDS, Dorchester, discussed smut, saying:

### Cost of Wheat Smut.

Wheat smut cost the farmers of Nebraska more than 6 cents on every bu. of wheat marketed from the 1927 crop or a total of \$4,421,000, according to agricultural statistics from state and federal departments. This made an average loss of \$56.10 for each of the 78,800 farms in the state. Smut infection reduced the state yield 3,000,000 bus., which at an average price thru July to December marketing, would have returned \$3,630,000 to the growers. Further, smut has been constantly increasing east of the Rocky Mountains.

Smutty wheat cannot be used for processing until the smut has been removed by washing or scouring, either of which course is expensive. Smutty wheat is docked in the terminal markets from 1 to 25 cents a bu. A nickel a bu. is a fair average for this dock the way most of the smutty wheat arrives. In 1927 approximately 22% of the Nebraska wheat crop graded smutty, which meant \$791,000 off the state wheat check and brought the total loss to \$4,421,000.

Smut is on the seed and sometimes in the fields. Usually it can be prevented with an application of copper carbonate applied to the seed grain sufficiently heavy thoroly to cover the wheat berry.

This treatment costs about 5 cents a bu. and would have cost about \$169,500 for the entire Nebraska acreage in 1927. The estimated added returns would have been \$4,421,000. This amount less the cost of treating leaves \$4,231,500 net profit for treating. Treatment would have cost the average farm about \$2.15 and would have returned \$56.10, which is pretty good interest on so small an investment.

Receipts at Omaha show as much as 25% of the wheat smutty. Some Pacific Coast points have found as much as 47% smutty. The 1926 plant disease survey showed the total loss for the country at 33,000,000 bus.

In view of these facts it seems established that only the farmer himself can eradicate the disease. Some farmers have the idea that smut is coincidental with favorable weather conditions. There is little doubt but that favorable weather conditions develop it more than unfavorable conditions. But the disease is first on the seed and the best method to eradicate it is to treat the seed. Let us not ask the politicians to save us from something that we can control ourselves.

HARRY A. CUMMINS, Seward, and Sec'y J. W. Shorthill debated the advisability of the ass'n's policy in commercializing its name by acting as an agency for coal and commercial feeds. Discussion by the delegates left the matter standing just about where it was and no action was taken.

FRED G. SMITH, Chicago, U. S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture, spoke on grain grading. His address is quoted elsewhere in this number.

The following names were added to those already on the Resolutions Com'te: J. R. Morrison, Chappell; W. M. Findley, Gothenburg; H. G. Waggoner, Elba; F. S. Betz, Chicago.

Harry A. Cummins, Seward; Henry Harwag, Axtell; and M. J. Stoetzel, Roseland, were appointed to constitute the Com'te on Elections. Ballots were passed around for the elections.

F. S. DELONG, Syracuse, gave a historical talk, telling of the early experiences of farmers elevators in becoming established, and some of the difficulties encountered at Syracuse.

The balloting resulted in the re-election of M. L. Crandell, Nebraska City, as pres.; E. M. Olds, Dorchester, as vice-pres.; and A. E. Hoare, Monroe, and S. G. Manning, Exeter, as directors of the Farmers Managers Ass'n.

C. L. BARTLETT, Chappell, spoke on how he works in the field for the good of his company.

### Work in the Field.

When I took over management of the farmers elevator at Chappell about 10 years ago, all we had to work on was the personal security of the directors. We were fortunate that first year in having a good crop and a rising market. We couldn't help but make money. Then the problem was to keep it as a working capital instead of distributing it in dividends.

We arranged a picnic for stockholders and at this affair arranged that all the stockholders take out their dividends in the form of stock. Since then the picnic has become a regular feature.

When the wheat growers contracted with local elevators to handle the wheat of the pool members, we took the contract for Chappell. This we found to be a good thing, tho we did not favor the wheat growers. It brought the fellows who were members to our company where we could talk to them and get acquainted. When the pool went to pieces these fellows stuck as patrons.

Now we have a fine bunch of boosters and the patrons refer to the properties as "our elevator" instead of just "the farmers elevator." One of the important factors in building up this trade has been our constant willingness to take time to say "hello!" whenever a customer came in.

C. A. MOORE, Fairmont, spoke on competition. He said:

"A true farmers elevator, efficiently managed, will pay the farmer member all there is in his grain anyway. Therefore competition is unnecessary. In operation I have found the best way is to go along, taking what margin is necessary and paying no attention to competition. That way the farmer gets all that is coming to him."

H. MAGNUSSEN of Hadar was unable to attend the convention and personally deliver his talk on living on a farm and managing a farmers elevator at the same time. However, he had prepared a paper and this was read for him by Paul Geske of Norfolk. It explained that living on a farm worked no hardship on the manager of a farmers elevator and had distinct advantages since it permitted the manager to make at least a part of his living from the livestock and poultry he can raise and the vegetables he can grow in his garden. Perhaps it means a little longer hours in order to do the chores and still devote a full day's time to the elevator interests, but it is no more than the farmer himself has to do. Mr. Magnusen rents out his land on shares, which gives him his feedstuffs for the livestock he raises and ships. He has worked in this way for the past 10 years.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, spoke briefly on the problems of a manager in maintaining loyalty to the local organization, showing the manager must bear the brunt of the burden.

A motion was made and carried that a two-day convention of the entire organization be held in June next year, instead of the managers only meeting at that time.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

### Banquet.

The Silver Anniversary banquet was held in the Rome Hotel at 6:30 o'clock Tuesday nite. An excellent dinner was served and an orches-



tra rendered pleasant music to entertain during the lulls between courses. Following the dinner Judge F. S. Howell delivered an entertaining talk and was roundly applauded by his audience. The remainder of the evening was divided between entertaining numbers by a local quartette, a trio of stringed instruments and short talks by various members of the ass'n.

## Wednesday Morning Session.

The third session was opened at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday with Pres. J. S. Canaday in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting and the auditors' report were read by Sec'y Shorthill and approved by attending delegates.

Sec'y Shorthill read extracts from his annual field report, which follow in part:

## Sec'y's Report.

Probably there has never been a better test of the genuineness of the character and the aggressive adherence of the policy of a farmers' organization than our attitude on the question of car distribution in times of car shortages. It has always been the attitude of our farmers' elevators and this association that in times of car shortage cars should be divided as nearly as possible between shippers in the proportion that they would naturally be used if there were no car shortage. It has been the policy of the opposition that in times of car shortage the cars should be divided equally.

**Coopering Cars**—A brief recital of some of the major activities entered into by the association in more recent years will be interesting. The matter of coopering cars is one of them. Formerly the railroads did not furnish country shippers material other than boards and made up doors for coopering. At the same time they were furnishing better and more material for elevators at terminals and were coopering cars for the shippers. Efforts were made to have this corrected and at one time the Farmers Elevator Ass'n lodged a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case was decided against us, but we won, for from that time on the material for coopering cars furnished by the railroads improved in quality and additional materials are now furnished. Paper, lath and nails are now furnished where only boards were furnished before.

**Grain Grading**—In the matter of grain grading the association has had an active part in every important conference since before the United States Grain Standards were established. Operations under this act have resulted in securing grades much more nearly uniform than were secured prior to its passage and the result has been that the farmers' grain has been bought and sold on the same grade until it reached the consumer.

**Freight Rate Cases**—This association, in cooperation with other state associations of farmers' elevators, has had much to do with freight rate cases in which it defended the interests of the farmers. Our first appearance was in 1914 in the 5% case in which the railroads lost. We appeared again in the Western Rate Advance Case in 1915 in which the railroads again lost. Then the radical increase in rates as a war time measure came. In 1919 we filed a complaint asking that the rates on coarse grains, which rates had been raised to the level of the

rates on wheat, be lowered 10%. Our petition was denied.

In 1922 we were again in the case when rates on grain were reduced one-half of the increases that were made in 1920 and the differential of 10% between the rates on wheat and coarse grains was restored.

In 1926 we participated in Ex Parte 87 in which the railroads were asking for general increases in the rates on grain. Their petition was denied. This resulted from the Hoch-Smith Resolution and the case is still pending as number 17000 in which the Interstate Commerce Commission is trying to determine if there are farm commodities on which the rates might be reduced. We are still in the case and contending that the rates on grain should be reduced. Our brief must be presented by Dec. 31st.

In addition to the contention for a general reduction in grain rates our Nebraska association is contending that our state is entitled to lower rates in comparison with our neighbor states and that we should have joint rates within the state for hauls over more than one line of railroad.

**Insurance Helps**—Somewhere about 1910 the insurance companies apparently saw a profitable field for business in which to sell fidelity bonds to farmers' elevators. They began to have a demand for such bonds and the premium rates began to go up. Altho the rates for bank cashiers were but \$3 per \$1,000 the rates for managers of farmers' elevators went to \$7.50 and some to \$15 with every indication that all would go to \$15 in a short time. It was then that the national association, of which the Nebraska association is a member, worked out a plan to consolidate the bonding business and place it with one company. The result was that a rate of \$3 was secured and we still have it. Similar results were later secured with Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

**Improved Railroad Relations**—Much progress has been made during the past few years in getting into a much better relationship with the railroads. This has been a part of a general movement, or course, but our farmers' elevators have had their constructive part in it. Matters that were formerly taken to commissions and fought over for months are now taken up directly with the railroads and settled in hours.

**Tariff Matters**—On the tariff we are now contending that if this country is to have a protective tariff on anything the farmer should have his equal share of protection on his products. We have been working to this end in Congress and the work is still pending there. The Nebraska corn grower should be protected on his western market for corn, so long as he can fill it at a reasonable price, and Argentine corn should not be allowed to supplant him. The tariff is no longer a matter of partisan political policy. With other countries protecting their producers at home it is with us a matter of American expediency.

**Building the Omaha Market**—What this association has done to assist with the development of the Omaha market has probably not been properly appreciated by the farmers of the state and by the firms on the market. When the association was organized there was no market of any kind for grain at Omaha. One of the very first things the association did was to encourage the establishment of a market at Omaha. The greater part of the opposition came from the principal railroad line of the state which wanted to haul every load of grain to the end of its lines rather than let it stop at Omaha with a possibility of some other line getting it for the remainder of the haul. But the opposition was finally overcome and the market established. The association is still working for the upbuilding of the Omaha market.

The market has always contained two elements, the element that owns and operates elevators and the element that does neither own nor operate elevators. The elevator interests have always controlled. These interests passed a rule requiring that all grain sold on the Omaha market must be weighed in Omaha. This gives the elevator interests a decided advantage over those who do not have elevators for there is no way to weigh grain except by weighing it through elevators. The association has opposed this rule and is still opposing it because it has a tendency to depress the price of grain on the market and to drive business away. The last session of the state legislature passed a law nullifying this rule. The Omaha Grain Exchange refused to obey the law. Our association persuaded the attorney general of the state to attempt to compel the exchange to obey the law. A suit was filed. It was argued in the District Court at Lincoln the 23rd and 24th of October. The decision was against the Exchange. The Exchange also applied to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington for a permit to conduct a future market. Our association objected on account of the rule in question and the permit has been denied.

**Commercializing**—In 1927 the association departed somewhat from its policy that had been followed since its organization and decided to engage in some commercial activities. The commercial feed business was taken up and in 1928 the distribution of coal was also taken up. The commercial feed business was taken up for

the reason that there is a real field to fill and real service to be rendered the farmer. The farmer can make more profit by feeding the right kind of balanced feeds, even though he does buy some of them, than he can by feeding just what he grows on his own farm.

Many farmers have learned that there is more profit in feeding corn and tankage or corn and oil meal than there is in feeding corn alone, but many farmers have yet to learn from experience that there is more profit in feeding properly balanced feeds than there is in feeding corn and tankage or corn and oil meal. To help to lead them into this field is one opportunity of the elevator company and the association. Also the distribution costs of selling feeds are entirely too high. If the elevator companies and the farmers will work together on the distribution problem a real worth-while saving can be made. And lastly, the supervision over the feed will secure for the farmer uniform feed and the kind he should have. The open formula feeds are used. The tag on each bag shows exactly what and how much of each ingredient is in the feed.

In the coal distribution business, the farmers' elevator companies are buying enough coal to make a nice volume if it were bought through the same channel. The present expense of selling is too high.

**Unfortunate Misrepresentation**—It is unfortunate indeed that there seems no way to rid co-operative marketing of the odium that attaches to it because of some of the promoters who are now at large. Their misrepresentations in the name of co-operation are almost criminal. Recently they caused a statement to be published to the effect that the three payments paid for the 1927 crop brought "the total to \$1.40 on No. 1 Northern Wheat, basis terminal market. This brings to the farmer a much higher price in Western Canada at the local elevators than the farmers received in Nebraska last year." The statement is not correct.

A check of the Omaha market for the 1927 crop shows that our No. 1 wheat averaged \$1.31. The best authorities say that Canadian No. 3 is about equivalent to our No. 1 and for three years Canadian No. 3 has averaged 8.4 cents under Canadian No. 1. If our No. 1 were equivalent to their No. 1 our Omaha price would have been \$1.394.

The Canadian price named is for wheat delivered at the boat side at Fort William. If we take our Nebraska wheat to the boatside at Chicago (which does not place it in a position as favorable as the Canadian wheat is placed in) it will cost 10.5 cents to take it there from Omaha. This added to \$1.394 makes a total of \$1.499 which the Nebraska farmer received for his wheat as compared to the \$1.40 paid the Canadian farmer.

Another untrue statement published is to the effect that for the 1928 crop the Canadian pool is advancing the farmer 85 cents basis Fort William, and that the Canadian farmer "who receives an initial payment of 85 cents this year, gets as much as the United States grower received as the whole payment if he marketed during the months of August and September." We have the figures from representative farmers' elevators of Nebraska that show that they paid an average of 95 cents for all grades of wheat during the two months of August and September while the 85 cents in Canada is for No. 1 wheat at the terminal market.

Information about prices paid to Canadian farmers by the Canadian pool would be much more valuable if the promoters of the pool in Nebraska would tell our Nebraska farmers what the Canadian pool paid to the Canadian farmers, not at the terminal market, but at the farm.

Nominations of officers from the floor renamed all of the old officials for continuation in their respective capacities. A move to elect them immediately by acclamation was denied and election was left to the afternoon session when ballots would be available.

PRES. CANADAY made a brief address, paying tribute to E. W. Baker who was very active in the early organization work of the ass'n, and recounting some of his early experiences in developing the organization. Much of the material of his talk is covered by the field report of Sec'y Shorthill.

## VACATIONS FOR MANAGERS.

VICE-PRES. J. R. MORRISON, Chappell, was called upon to tell why managers should be given a vacation annually. He told several stories and proved conclusively that managers have so many troubles acting as buffer and selling agent between the farmers and the terminal markets that they get pretty well tired out about once a year and have need of the tonic properties of a change of scenery and activity. Mr. Morrison made it clear that he was thoroly



M. L. Crandell, Nebraska City,  
Re-elected Pres. of Managers' Ass'n.



committed to the cause of vacations for managers.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

### News Reel.

Immediately after dinner delegates gathered in front of the hotel to parade over several blocks of Omaha streets carrying huge signs telling who they were, and affording opportunities for a commercial news reel company to expose several hundred feet of film. After developing this film was placed in the annals of the University of Nebraska as a permanent bit of history for Nebraska's agricultural posterity.

### Wednesday Afternoon Session.

LIEUT. GOV. GEO. A. WILLIAMS, Fairmont, was first on the program Wednesday afternoon, telling about Nebraska. He said in part:

NEBRASKA is third in corn and third in wheat. It produces around 270,000,000 bus. of corn, 60,000,000 bus. of wheat, 80,000,000 bus. of oats, 12,000,000 bus. of potatoes, 210,000,000 lbs. of sugar, 100,000,000 lbs. of butter and over a million eggs annually. Only 15% of the great corn crop is shipped from the state, the balance being fed to live stock or manufactured into articles of food. Nebraska has the second largest live-stock market and the third largest meat packing center in the world. It has the two largest butter factories in the world and the largest cracker factory west of Chicago.

Nebraska today has 625,000 milk cows producing 110,000,000 lbs. of butter, 15,000,000 lbs. of ice cream, 1,000,000 lbs. of condensed milk, 1,000,000 lbs. of cheese, 15,000,000 lbs. of dried and evaporated buttermilk.

Nebraska cows produce annually enough milk to manufacture all the above listed food products and still leave 55 gallons for every man, woman and child in the state. More than 80% of the dairy products are shipped out of the state, 25,000,000 lbs. of butter going to New York alone in a single year. Nebraska has 13,000,000 hens which annually produce over a billion eggs, worth \$20,000,000.

This great diversity of production is what makes Nebraska a great state. You don't hear Nebraska farmers calling for agricultural relief. We seldom have a failure, because if one crop fails there is another to harvest. Let the other states call upon their McNarys and Haugens, Nebraska doesn't need them.

E. P. HUBBARD, Juniata, spoke briefly on history of legislation for the benefit of Nebraska's farmers' elevators. He said:

### Cooperative Legislation.

During the last 25 years, while this ass'n has been in existence, some six or seven laws have been passed by the Nebraska legislature which affect the cooperative elevators. Outstanding among these is the cooperative law, the taxation law, the Blue Sky law and the warehouse law. Last year was passed a law to force the Omaha Grain Exchange to rescind its rule regarding weighing of all grain sold on the Omaha Exchange. All of these have helped.

The Omaha Grain Exchange hasn't recognized the last law as yet, but it certainly should. There is no reason why our grain must be weighed (at a price) if the buyer is willing to accept shippers weights or the shipper is willing to accept destination weights.

The Blue Sky law has done much to prevent unworkable and unworthy plans being foisted upon the Nebraska farmers. There are altogether too many attempts to farm the farmer. Now these attempts must undergo investigation.

The warehouse law has done a lot of good, tho this law could be improved by an amendment or change fixing the sale of grain to a country elevator as complete when the price has been agreed upon. In its present form all of us break it sometimes because the check is not delivered and cashed within the allotted time.

Prior to passage of the cooperative law all cooperative institutions had to operate under the old corporation law, dividing dividends according to stock. With said passage they began to pro-rate on a patronage basis, which is the real reason for cooperative institutions. It permitted any body of men to declare how they would vote or declare dividends.

Out in Adams county we were operating as a cooperative institution for several years before passage of the law. But it was done by common consent of the stockholders. If only one of them had kicked we would have been compelled to pay him dividends on a basis of the number of shares he held.

At this point Pres. Canaday was presented with a huge basket of flowers given by the Managers' Ass'n. He accepted with thanks and

a great deal of feeling, to which Pres. Crandell replied for the Managers' Ass'n, expressing a hope that Pres. Canaday would still be active in the interests of the organization after the passage of another quarter century.

PROF. H. C. FILLEY, from the College of Agriculture, at Lincoln, delivered an address on the economic value of farmers elevators, which is published elsewhere in this number.

STEVE SWIGLE, Hastings, told about his experiences in the cooperative movement. He has been a director since 1896. Their properties have extended from the small beginning with one elevator shortly before the close of the 19th century to the present line of 8 elevators.

THOR ASP, Holdrege, told several stories and historical episodes, and paid tribute to V. C. Wilson, mgr. of the elevator at Holdrege, to whom he credited a large share of the success of that institution. Much of the security of an elevator, he thought, depended upon the sidelines carried, which filled in the slack periods and took care of the expenses during short crop years.

Election of officers placed J. S. Canaday, Minden, pres.; J. R. Morrison, Chappell, vice-pres.; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, sec'y; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, and S. G. Manning, Exeter, directors, back in their offices.

On motion it was decided to go to the Campus at Lincoln for the annual convention next year.

### Resolutions Adopted.

The chairman of the resolutions com'tee read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

#### Code of Ethics.

WHEREAS, the Farmers Elevator Co. is an important community enterprise in its conception and that its possibilities are great for the social and ethical side of the life of the community as well as for the commercial, therefore be it.

RESOLVED, that we recommend the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n prepare a code of ethics for the guidance of the membership and business transactions in their social and business intercourse.

#### Federal Grain Grades Act.

WHEREAS, the Federal Grain Grades Act has established a basis upon which grain can enter into interstate commerce on a single standard of grades, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that while errors may be made in the interpretation of the grades we are opposed to any effort on the part of Congress to annul the Act.

#### Inland Waterways.

WHEREAS, we believe that in the completion of the development of the Internal Waterways of the United States, making an artery of transportation by water from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Gulf of Mexico would be of inestimable value to the agriculture of our country, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we urge upon Congress the necessity of using every means possible to facilitate the making of the contemplated transportation possible thru the St. Lawrence River, the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries to the end that not only may our transportation rates be reduced but that industry may be invited and made possible in the Mississippi Valley and thus make a market nearer the points of production.

#### Opposing Independent Ass'n.

WHEREAS, the people who are engaged in the country grain trade as a business are fundamentally the buyers of grain and

WHEREAS, the farmers elevator companies are sellers agencies composed of producers, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that while there are some interests which we have in common and in these interests we can and hope to work together in common, yet the interests of the buyer and seller being diametrically opposed to each other, we oppose joining the commercial dealers ass'n by the farmers elevator ass'ns, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we urge upon all farmers elevator companies of the State of Nebraska, to throw their whole hearted and undivided support to the work of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of the State.

#### Omaha Weighing Rule.

For some years we have been opposing the rule of the Omaha Grain Exchange which requires all grain sold in Omaha must be weighed in Omaha. This means that it must go to an elevator, be unloaded, weighed and transferred to another car and reinspected. This service is not only unnecessary at times, but since shippers cannot be assured of the weighing ser-

vice and there is no way that the elevator operators can be compelled to render the weighing service when the shipper desires it, the practice is depressing on the market and often results in prolonged delays in the movement of grain thru the market during which time the shipper must bear all expenses and also assume the hazard of the risk of the grain going out of condition.

At the last session of our State Legislature a law was enacted requiring the Omaha Grain Exchange to permit grain to pass thru the market without taking this weighing service which also carries with it the transfer service and the reinspection service. The Omaha Grain Exchange has seen fit to defy that act of the legislature and to continue the enforcement of its rule governing weighing.

The farmers elevator ass'n has been supporting the Attorney General of the State, as best it could, in a suit to compel the Omaha Grain Exchange to obey the law. The case was recently argued in the District Court at Lincoln and a decision rendered against the Omaha Grain Exchange. It is probable that the Exchange will appeal to the State Supreme Court.

If the case is appealed we earnestly appeal to the Supreme Court to set it down for early hearing in the interest of the grain shippers to the Omaha Grain Market who are being penalized by the Omaha rule which depresses prices on the market, gives an unfair advantage to the elevator interests of the market, imposes on shippers a service which is unnecessary in many cases and which the shipper has no guarantee that he will ever get and which the Omaha Grain Exchange cannot furnish or guarantee, causes serious delays to the movement of grain thru the market, drives business around the market that should be attracted to it, and which requires the use of two cars instead of one for the movement of a shipment thru the market.

#### Protective Tariff.

RESOLVED, that we favor an adequate tariff on commodities imported to interfere with the satisfactory marketing of the products of the farm or articles manufactured from the products of the farm, including corn, black strap molasses, flax and oils taking the place of linseed oil and such other articles as might interfere with the profitable operation of the farmers of the Central West.

U. C. OCKER, Glenvil, read a paper on the value of holding picnics and briefly mentioned the present laws of the state of Nebraska which do not adequately protect farmers and business men against bank failures. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

FRANK SLOAN, sec'y of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, spoke briefly expressing pleasure at being with the Nebraska Ass'n, and declaring that where the farmers elevators once encountered open opposition they were now in danger of being loved to death. Grain receivers are anxious to make a bid for the farmers elevator business.

FRANK WOODRING, manager of the farmers elevator at Winner, S. D., expressed pleasure at being present and told about the development of the elevator he operates and its extensive sideline business. His elevator bears the unusual distinction of having never operated at a loss.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### Convention Notes.

Among the brokers present was C. W. Yount of Nebraska City.

J. L. Gregory was present to represent the St. Louis market.

Walter G. Green, Storm Lake, Ia., represented John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago.

St. Joseph was represented by F. J. Watts, Gordon Grain Co.; G. E. Heald, T. E. Fennell, Edw. W. Green, and H. C. and J. L. Gregory.

W. H. Cramer of the W. H. Cramer Construction Co., came from North Platte to visit with his many friends attending.

SOUTH DAKOTA representatives were Frank H. Sloan, Sioux Falls, sec'y of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, and F. J. Woodring, Winner, manager of the farmers elevator at that point.

Among the representatives of the Omaha market from out-of-town were "Bill" Edwards, Pine Bluffs (Wyo.); F. E. Young, Holdrege; A. F. Conrad, Imperial; J. S. Tucker, Lincoln; and W. T. Shepard, Sioux City.

KANSAS CITY was represented by F. H. Callen of the Shannon Grain Co.; F. J. Clute,



H. E. Dixon, B. S. Fredricks, L. M. Hicks, Jack Leahy, Wm. J. McNeill, "Bob" Murphy, "Barney" O'Dowd, Harry E. Rybolt, Clyde Truesdell, A. D. Thomason.

INDEPENDENT shippers present included Frank Baand, Strang; H. Lloyd Egbert, Gothenburg; Glen Harkins, Johnson; T. B. King, Central City; Earl L. Manning, Sawyer; H. C. Peterson, Chappell; H. E. Scott, Mead; T. A. Williamson, Hampton; and Rollie Wilson, Julesburg (Colo.).

Among the out-of-town supply men present were W. C. Lamb of the Kewanee Implement Co., "Dick" Freeman of York Foundry & Engine Works, O. C. Ienthal of the Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., A. P. Winter of the Clow-Winter Manufacturing Co., and F. E. Barsaloux, of Sioux Falls, S. D. Out-of-town insurance men present included H. M. Lehr, of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and Geo. W. Lueth, of the Western Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.

Representatives of Nebraska's University of Agriculture present were Austin Goth, Red Cloud; Donald Bealer, Lincoln; Ralph Corlis, Hebron; Franklin Dalby, Utica; Wendall Ednoff, Kimball; Louis C. Wiebe, DeWitt; Lindsey A. Brown, Lincoln; Carl H. Zimmerman, Beatrice; Louis Smithberger, Stanton; Calib Jorgenson, Minden; Clifford Webster, Dalton; Clifford Jorgenson, Minden; Paul H. Howe, Syracuse; Carroll Griffin, Gibbon; Stanley Peterson, Minden; Theodore Hile, Franklin; Horace C. Trawlsen, Paxton; and Geo. R. Boomer, Lincoln.

THE THIRD day of the convention was left free of any regular program. Those managers and delegates who stayed over spent the morning in visiting the floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange and terminal elevator of the Updike Grain Corp. at Council Bluffs where they had an opportunity to observe modern methods of handling grain on a large scale. It was a wet and slippery morning so transportation was furnished via auto.

## Souvenirs.

Pencils were distributed by Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. and R. R. Howell & Co.

Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co. distributed the familiar bronze bell and it was kept tinkling merrily about the lobby and the halls of the hotel.

Black-Hawk Grain Co. struck the spirit of Hallowe'en with a folder in the form of a cut-out cat's head. A sharp glint showed in its slitted eyes. Underneath was a mirror to cause the glint, or serve the purpose of proving to some young lady that she still had powder on her nose.

## Exhibits.

A. P. Winter, representing the Clow-Winter Manufacturing Co., exhibited a working model of the Winter's Head Drive.

F. E. Barsaloux was in charge of an exhibit of elevator machinery by R. R. Howell & Co.

W. H. Scribner and Virgil Leib had a Jay Bee No. 3UX Hammer Mill on display and passed out literature to all interested parties.

A working model of a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift was in charge of W. C. Lamb of the Kewanee Implement Co. and John R. Henderson and F. K. Davis, of the American Machinery & Supply Co.

O. C. Ienthal had charge of a working model of a direct connected Gruendler Hammer Mill. He represented the Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co. and the Port Huron Machinery Co.

Among the managers of Nebraska farmers elevators were: Thor Asp, Holdrege; Sam Allen, Pleasantdale; B. H. Blevins, Milford; C. L. Bartlett, Chappell; Geo. Bartels, Gurley; L. A. Beaman, Talmadge; T. M. Buckridge, Brock; Fred J. Badje, Belgrade; O. C. Beaman, Dunbar; J. L. Buckley, David City; H. E. Carson, Murdock; E. R. Chitty, Farnam; M. L. Crandell, Nebraska City; Harry A. Cummins, Seward; Frank Chapin, McCool Junction; A. T. Carleson, Axtell.

J. A. Drahota, Howells; F. H. Effken, Cook; W. D. Ely, Stockham; W. C. Flickinger, Garrison; M. T. Frederickson, Venango; C. E. Fenstrom, Bushnell; Roger Gorman, Merna; Alex Gappa, Ashton; Frank Gappa, Cotesfield; E. O.

Gruerber, Byron; W. C. Grots, Garland.

L. J. Hohenstein, Emerald; A. E. Hoare, Monroe; F. E. Hansen, Aurora; P. J. Hohenstein, Giltner; J. B. Hassman, Coleridge; Geo. C. Holscher, Burr; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata; Harry Haws, Manley; A. E. Hockman, Hastings; Robert Jark, Beatrice; Jos. T. Jirovec, Clarkson; Ivar O. Johnson, Gothenburg; N. V. Kuhl, Memphis; J. J. Kral, Holstein; T. P. Kudle, Minden; Bertel Leth, Elba; J. S. Laurie, Stromsburg.

W. C. McKeon, Greta; W. B. McMullen, Benedict; S. G. Manning, Exeter; W. A. Milligan, Pickerell; R. A. Murdock, Arapahoe; R. F. Moore, Platte Center; Geo. W. Meyers, Big Springs; C. A. Moore, Fairmont; S. J. Micek, Duncan; Walt Nelson, Holstein; U. C. Ocker, Glenvil; E. M. Olds, Dorchester; M. S. Pearson, Osceola; Rudolph Peltz, Linwood; Walter Peterson (ass't mgr.), Chappell; E. F. Peck, Cedar Bluffs; G. F. Placke, St. Libory; A. E. Pearson, Stromsburg; M. C. Phillips, Leigh; Dominic Roufs, Humphrey; C. O. Rodine, Hordville; John H. Rippin, Hallam; Geo. Rudlund, Funk; O. C. Reichwein, Surprise; J. P. Rasmussen, Hemingford.

O. C. Smith, Keene; E. W. Smith, Hildreth; S. V. Skoll, Crete; M. J. Stoetzel, Roseland; Nick Schmitt, Madison; Wm. Schwalm, Louisville; D. G. Stomer, Grand Island; John Schultz, Gresham; J. B. Strand, Minden; H. V. Swanson, Johnson; Henry Thulowit, Hoag; Nels A. Toveson, Weston; L. Urban, Bellwood; S. C. Vanskike, Scotia; Fred Walter, Lindsay; V. C. Wilson, Holdrege; Geo. F. Witt, Western.

## Concrete Country Elevator at Glidden.

In the early days of bulk handling wheat was wheat and corn was corn and oats were oats. Little attention was paid to grades beyond the good judgment of the discriminating buyer, who attempted to keep the grain of better quality by itself. Now the business is done on such narrow margins and is hemmed in by so many graduations in quality that the grain dealer must be equipped with a number of bins and various equipment to get the most for the grain he handles.

The Glidden Farmers Elevator Co., at Glidden, Ia., was organized shortly after the close of the 19th Century, and built an elevator fully

meeting the modern standards of that day. Less than a quarter of a century later this house had become antiquated. In 1925 the company contracted for construction of a modern concrete elevator with greatly increased storage and handling facilities.

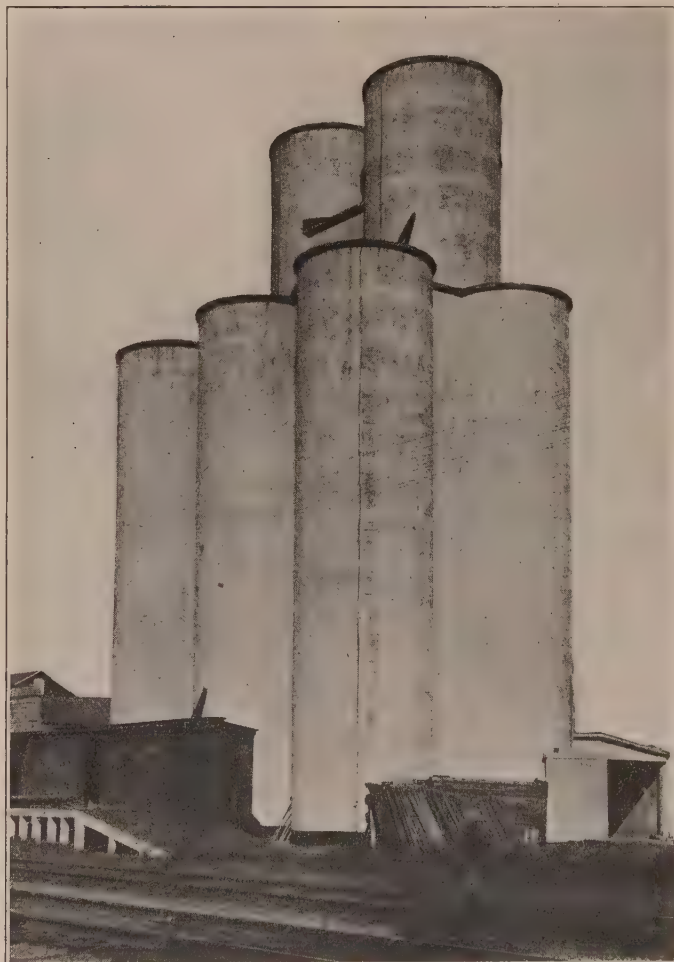
The new elevator has capacity for 65,000 bus. in 13 bins, 7 of which are overhead bins, and 6 of which are great storage tanks with 6-inch reinforced concrete walls. These are 65 ft. high and surmounted by two 30 ft. cupolas. All bins are hopper bottomed.

The two legs handle incoming and outbound grain. The two pits have capacity of 300 bus. each and are fitted with electric truck lifts operated by 5 h. p. reversible motors. The leg casings are steel, with belts carrying 16 inch cups, capable of emptying the pits as fast as grain can be dumped. Each leg is operated by a 10 h. p. electric motor connected to a jack-shaft with a short belt, and from there to the head sprocket with a chain. One car loading spout receives grain from a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.

A grain cleaner is used in conditioning dirty grain. A burr mill operated by a 5 h. p. G. E. motor is used for feed grinding.

The only wood in the plant is in the drive-way floors and doors, the man-lift and the man-lift guides. The remainder is all reinforced concrete and steel. Further protection from fire is attained with copper lightning rods extending from points on the cupolas down to moist earth, and by a plentiful supply of chemical fire extinguishers placed at advantageous points about the plant.

J. C. Riedesel has been manager since 1906, taking charge shortly after the company was organized, and it is largely due to his efforts that it enjoys an extensive business today. In addition to grain he handles fencing, coal, posts, implements and several other sidelines.



65,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Farmers' Elevator Co. at Glidden, Iowa.



## Field Seeds

**COLORADO PURE SEED SHOW** will be held at Colorado Springs, on Nov. 19-23.

**MEDIA, ILL.**—The E. G. Lewis Seed Co.'s assets were disposed of at auction on Nov. 3.

**SHENANDOAH, IA.**—The Henry Field Seed Co. has acquired the feed plant known locally as the Repogle Mill.

**MT. VERNON, WASH.**—Possession of the properties of the A. Christianson Seed Co. were transferred to the Skagit Farm Buro on Nov. 1, for an understood consideration of \$20,000.

**SHENANDOAH, IA.**—The May Seed & Nursery Co. has acquired a large centrally located building in the heart of town which will be remodeled into a unique shopping center.

**THE LAKE-OF-THE-WOODS Cloverseed Ass'n** was lately organized and Peter Sorenson chosen pres., J. E. Walger the sec'y-treas. A clover cleaning machine will be set up at Baudette, Minn.

**ONTARIO, ORE.**—A. A. Regan is now associated with the Ontario Grain Co., seed and grain dealers here. He was formerly assistant manager of the Pacific Seed House, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**NASHVILLE, TENN.**—V. A. Berridge is now associated with the seed department of the C. B. Ragland Co. He was the state seed analyst. F. H. Spanier has succeeded Mr. Berridge in this latter capacity.

**THE COLORADO** state board of agriculture recently authorized a charge for all tests and examinations made by the state seed laboratory, because the legislature failed to appropriate funds for the continuation of this laboratory.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

One line, one year (24 issues), \$10.00.

#### AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

#### BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

#### CHICAGO, ILL.

Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, field seeds.  
Kellogg Seed Co., John L., field seeds.

#### CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

#### FT. WAYNE, IND.

Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Tobin-Quinn Seed Co., Missouri Blue Grass.

#### LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

#### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.  
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.  
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.  
Teweles Seed Co., L., field and grass seeds.

#### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.  
Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.  
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

**THE WESTERN SEEDSMEN'S ASS'N** will hold its fall meeting in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24, at the Baltimore Hotel, states G. W. Cummings, Sec'y, Sioux City, Ia. A large turn-out of grass and garden seed dealers is anticipated.

**A NEW SEED CORN DRIER**, capable of drying within 72 hours regardless of weather conditions, and particularly practicable for use by large seed corn growers, is a new invention of F. W. Duffee and A. H. Wright of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.

**A SEED OATS** dust treatment with ethyl mercury chloride has been announced by Dr. Benjamin Koehler, assistant chief in crop production at the college of agriculture, Illinois State University, Urbana. It is more effective than formaldehyde and costs only 10 cents per bushel.

**A BETTER-SEED CONFERENCE** will be held in January, called by Frank Tanner, Sec'y of the Ohio State Millers Ass'n. All crop-improvement com'tes of the various soft wheat millers ass'ns will attend in an effort to better understand types of wheat to be sown in soft wheat territories.

**GREEN SPRINGS, O.**—In addition to your report published in the last number regarding the installation of a new cleaning machine, we have also added additional elevator legs, which will greatly increase the capacity of our seed plant. An additional warehouse was also built, giving us 3,000 sq. ft. of floor space.—The O. & M. Seed Co.

**THE NEW ENGLAND SEEDSMEN'S ASS'N** held a splendid fall meeting at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., on Oct. 24. Following luncheon Charles P. Guelp of Cambridge, N. Y., spoke on "Crops and Values," which treatise was followed with a round-table discussion. Officers elected are George S. Williams, Providence, R. I., president; Peter M. Miller, Boston, Mass., sec'y.

**MASON CITY, ILL.**—The office and one warehouse of the G. D. Sutton Seed Corn Co. was destroyed by fire on Oct. 24. For a time adjacent warehouses owned by the same company were threatened by the \$45,000 blaze. Fifteen thousand bushels of seed corn were destroyed. The blaze was discovered in one of the drying rooms in the evening by the night watchman. Practically all of the loss is covered by insurance.—P.

**OFFICERS** of the new Missouri State Seed Dealers Ass'n formed at Columbia, Mo., Nov. 24, as reported in last number, include: Clifford Corneli, St. Louis, Mo., president, and Roy A. Edwards, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo., sec'y-treas. A com'te of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, made up of Dillon T. Stevens, St. Louis; J. M. White, J. G. Peppard Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.; and Fred Ricketts, Springfield, Mo. The purpose of the organization as set forth is to assist in the promotion of agricultural ass'ns for the formation of a permanent organization.—P. J. P.

**A MISSOURI SEED COUNCIL** was organized at a meeting of the wholesale and retail seed dealers of Missouri at Columbia, Nov. 24, in addition to the state seed ass'n reported organized in this column of the last number. This council was formed to co-operate with state agencies for improvement of seeds and

### New Seed Counter.

In Circular No. 53-C the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture describes a seed counter for use in germination tests.

Small holes are drilled in a brass plate in 10 rows of 10 each, and the plate closes one end of a box that may be inverted after the holes, 100 in number, have each been filled by a seed. The plate is taken off the box in the inverted position while the seeds are held in the holes by suction from a vacuum pump. After the plate is placed on the seed bed the vacuum is shut off and the seeds released.

betterment of crops along the lines proposed by the National Seed Council. Roy A. Edwards of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, is temporary sec'y of both organizations. With Clifford Corneli and two departments of agriculture men, Mr. Edwards composes a com'te charged with the duty of drafting a constitution, etc.

### New Seed Trade Marks.

**CO-OPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE** Federation Exchange, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., filed trademark Ser. No. 268,971, the initials "G. L. F.," particularly descriptive of lawn and golf-course seeds, vegetable and garden seeds.

### Shyster Seed Salesmen Seized.

A super-salesman, A. W. Miller, who was able to sell meadow fescue seed under the name of "Herbae Mira" grass and "Super-Grass" and thereby get from \$1 to \$1.50 a pound for it, bobbed up again this year at Great Bend, Kan., and a few other surrounding Kansas cities, was frightened into Wyoming by warrant-armed authorities after it was learned his seed contained 88 per cent meadow fescue, and finally brought to trial by the Lusk, Wyo., authorities on a similar charge.

Eventually the Great Bend warrants, and probably others will be served on Miller, "after the Lusk authorities get thru with him."

### International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, Dec. 1 to 8.

Challenging the interest and the imagination of the American farmer, the International Live Stock Exposition, scheduled to open its doors at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, from Dec. 1 to 8, will soon pass into its 29th edition.

In the huge Grain and Hay Show, one of the principal departments of the exposition, products of the fields of Saskatchewan will be seen along those from far away Australia and New South Wales, and will vie for the attention of the visitor along with those which sprouted in this great area bounded west by the Pacific and east by the Atlantic. Over 5,000 samples of 22 different varieties of grain and hay are expected.

All railroads entering Chicago have promised special reduced fares for this occasion.

According to B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the exposition, a greater number of entries than ever has been received, assuring added interest and variety for the thousands of farmers and their families who are planning to celebrate the Thanksgiving season by a trip to Chicago to attend this mammoth display of feed-lot, field, and range.

### Seed Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1927, were as follows:

	Receipts 1928	1927	Shipments 1928	1927
<b>FLAXSEED</b>				
Chicago, bus.....	223,000	243,500	1,000	1,000
Duluth, bus.....	3,154,067	4,427,894	1,779,514	2,025,075
Ft. William, bus.....	449,505	268,433	385,240	610,108
Milwaukee, bus.....	144,430	175,880	2,860	
Minneapolis, bus.....	3,689,920	3,894,120	822,820	271,660
New York, bus.....	223,000	243,500		
Superior.....	1,396,475	1,280,930	754,654	775,884
<b>KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE</b>				
Denver, bus.....	10,400	2,600		
Hutchinson, bus.....	106,600	55,900		
Kansas City, bus.....	236,500	117,200	124,000	129,000
St. Joseph, bus.....			5,250	3,000
St. Louis, bus.....	46,800	36,000	27,600	27,600
Wichita, bus.....	3,600	3,000		
<b>CLOVER</b>				
Chicago, lbs.....	3,125,000	2,285,000	865,000	730,000
Milwaukee, lbs.....	2,048,884	359,243	662,626	130,387
New York, bags.....		600	3,394	13,533
<b>TIMOTHY</b>				
Chicago, lbs.....	3,164,000	3,741,000	1,815,000	3,009,000
Milwaukee, lbs.....	625,240	210,000	104,800	96,493
New York, bags.....	84		250	
<b>SORGHUMS</b>				
Cincinnati, bus.....	1,400	1,400		
Fort Worth, bus.....	501,200	203,000	60,200	121,800
New Orleans, bus.....	2,800			
<b>CANE SEED</b>				
Fort Worth, bus.....	1,000	2,000		
Kansas City, bus.....	2,300	3,450		3,450



# Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

## CALIFORNIA

Chico, Cal.—J. D. Arney and Leroy Ford have reopened the Durham Mill. They intend, some time later, to roll barley and grind flour, but will confine themselves to retailing stock, chicken feeds and grain at present.

## CANADA

Bruno, Sask.—The Saskatchewan pool elevator burned last week, consuming 14,000 bus. of wheat.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Coast Grain & Feed Co. has taken out a permit to erect a grain warehouse.

Toronto, Ont.—The plant of the Alexander Brown Milling Co., Ltd., was bot by A. R. Roberts and C. H. Burgess, who will operate it.

Winnipeg, Man.—The rumored consolidation of the Ogilvie, Maple Leaf, Lake of the Woods and Western Canada mill companies has been denied.

Toronto, Ont.—The 2,000,000-bu. grain elevator being erected for James Playfair will be ready for business this month. A feed mill will be added.

Toronto, Ont.—The local office and business of Chaplin Bros. & Co. of Montreal has been taken over by D. O. Ellis who will have A. E. McCuaig as an associate.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A small fire was caused by the ignition of dust near the belting in Wheat Pool Elevator No. 4, Current River. An overheated bearing set fire to the dust.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Thos. Tinsley, a well known employe of the Saskatchewan pool elevator No. 6, formerly the Canadian Nat'l Elvtr., died as result of an auto accident Nov. 1.

Port Arthur, Ont.—John Lytwyn, a shoveler at Reliance Elvtr., was drowned while riding along the dock. His wheel caught a niggerhead on the dock and he was thrown into the water.

New Westminster, B. C.—It is reported that James Stewart will not lease the terminal grain elevator here. It is expected that other interests in Vancouver and Alberta will lease and operate the elevator.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Isaac Braun, former Russian grain buyer, was found guilty of fabricating evidence and sentenced to five years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. He will be remembered in connection with his suit against H. P. Friesen.

Collingwood, Ont.—E. G. M. Cape & Co. have been awarded the contract for the substructure of our terminal. The contract for the superstructure has not as yet been let; this, I believe, will be let this month. C. D. Howe & Co. are the engineers.—Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., E. L. Hamlen, Sec'y.

Sarnia, Ont.—The proposal to advance \$400,000 toward the \$650,000 addition to the grain elevator of the Sarnia Elvtr. Co., Ltd., in which the city has an interest, will be voted on by taxpayers Dec. 2. A movable marine leg is also planned. Chester Irwin, formerly of Buffalo, is superintendent.

Vancouver, B. C.—A heart attack caused the death of Thos. Mortimer Stevens lately. He was pres. of the Imperial Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., exporters of wheat and importers of rice, and was also associated with R. P. Baker in the firm of Stevens, Baker, Ltd. He was 62 and is survived by four daughters.

Ft. William, Ont.—The Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers has established a grain inspection branch in the Syme-Telfer building staffed by trained inspectors and 10 expert samplers. They will sample all pool wheat cargoes leaving lakehead ports and sample cars from the west on request from Winnipeg offices. The department is under the management of J. W. Murray.

## COLORADO

Steamboat Springs, Col.—The Yampa Valley Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a hammer mill.

Canon City, Col.—The Royal Gorge Milling Co. has installed a hammer mill to make mixed feed.

La Junta, Col.—The La Junta Milling & Elvtr. Co. bot the coal business of the McNeen Lumber Co. They will handle coal for furnaces and domestic purposes.

## ILLINOIS

Taylor Ridge, Ill.—Wayne Bros. have installed a feed mill.

Roberts, Ill.—The Roberts & Gullet elevator has been razed.

Foosland, Ill.—G. A. DeLong is preparing to erect a coal house.

South Hooper, Ill.—O. P. Johnson will build a flour and feed storage room.

Wedron, Ill.—A cleaner has been installed by the Carter Grain & Lbr. Co.

Wenona, Ill.—Taggart & Colehower have purchased a 10-ton auto truck scale.

Table Grove, Ill.—George Smith has resumed management of the Farmers Elvtr.

Ottawa, Ill.—Contract has been let for painting the elevator.—H. J. Ruckrigel.

Loda, Ill.—Geo. E. West bot Chester K. West's elevator and took possession Oct. 15.

Coles, Ill.—The elevator of Ed Morris was burned Oct. 23 with a loss of \$20,000.

Thawville, Ill.—Geo. E. West recently sold his elevator here to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Chatsworth, Ill.—A largely attended grain dealers' meeting was held here Oct. 23.

Lostant, Ill.—The Lostant Grain Co. is planting hedges and flowers around the elevator.

Augusta, Ill.—The Augusta Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a large hammer mill.

Croft (Fancy Prairie p. o.), Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. plans erecting a 150-ft. crib.

Foosland, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. is completing a coal storage house near the elevator.

Elwood, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. bot a 10-ton truck to handle its increasing business.

Mendota, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed electric equipment for its grinding mill.

Alexander, Ill.—A wagon scale and a sheller have been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sparta, Ill.—F. Howard Jones bot the property of the Farmers Elvtr. from the Farmers Grain Co.

Bourbon, Ill.—Horton & Reeder of Garrett bot the Bourbon Grain Co.'s elevator and took possession Oct. 22.

Joliet, Ill.—The Joliet Grain Co. has installed an additional hammer mill to take care of increasing business.

Gilman, Ill.—The grain trade of this territory held a meeting at the I. O. O. F. hall on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 6:30 p. m.

Champaign, Ill.—The grain trade of the Champaign territory will meet at the Inman Hotel on Monday, Nov. 12, 6:30 p. m.

Richmond (Armington p. o.), Ill.—A new motor was installed recently in the elevator of the Burt & Richmond Grain Co.

Kenney, Ill.—We have just installed a 60-h.p. Kewanee Firebox Boiler and other repairs and improvements.—Kenney Elvtr. Co.

Leland, Ill.—We have installed a grain cleaner in our elevator and believe it will prove to be a profitable investment.—Leland Farmers Co.

McDowell (Pontiac p. o.), Ill.—We are installing 2 air lifts and otherwise improving our elevator.—McDowell Farmers Elvtr. Co., O. W. Ripsch, mgr.

Pleasant Plains, Ill.—I installed in the Farmers Elevator one 30-h.p. motor and one Western Gyration Cleaner.—J. S. Sprouse, mgr.

Middletown, Ill.—Contract has been let for the erection of a corn crib by the Fernandes Grain Co., duplicating the present crib.

West Brooklyn, Ill.—The West Brooklyn Farmers Co-operative Co. is putting in a steam heating plant in its office and mill room.

Douglas, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co. has not leased the implement business of the Pioneer Lumber Co. as reported. The company bot the cement house.

Charlotte, Ill.—We installed 2 Kewanee Truck Lifts in our elevator here Oct. 27 and they are working fine.—Farmers Grain Co. of Charlotte, Thos. H. Feely, mgr.

Barr (Athens p. o.), Ill.—Edward Jackson, manager of the Fernandes Grain Co.'s elevator here, is moving to Texas. Alfred Vanlandingham is taking his place.

Loda, Ill.—We installed a Kewanee Truck Dump. Our recent fire seems to have been caused by lightning.—Loda Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Chas. Gingerich.

Cambridge, Ill.—The brick feed house being built by Wm. Ringle & Co. will be 30x50 ft. and their office building will be 18x30. They expect completion by Jan. 1.

Heyworth, Ill.—A 7,500-bu. crib of special concrete blocks has been erected by the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Grain Co. Dump and elevator machinery are still to be installed.

McCarty (Waverly p. o.), Ill.—W. A. Kinney is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. This makes four he is handling, the others being at Orleans, Arnold and Alexander.

Wing, Ill.—We have added a full line of fence posts and barbed wire to our side lines. The Superior Scale Co. tested our scales Oct. 4.—Valley Grain Co., Willard Barclay, mgr.

Peoria, Ill.—Contract for the building of a feed plant with elevator and warehouse in connection has been let by the Peoria Milling Co. The Wolf Company will install all the machinery.

Manteno, Ill.—No changes in elevators; we still have three, Farmers Elvtr. Co., Farmers Union, and ours. Farmers Union has installed electric power in its house; no other changes.—Leon Euziere Co.

Pinkstaff, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is making several improvements including the re-roofing of the buildings. A 40-h.p. Primm oil burner engine has been installed. The company will handle coal.

Tallula, Ill.—S. C. Shaw, manager of the Farmers Elvtr., walked into the driveway of the elevator in the dark and stepped into the dump which had been left open the night before, thereby getting a bad fall.

Grayville, Ill.—The elevator of R. S. Prunty & Co. has been leased to J. W. Stills & Son of Maunie, well known grain buyers, who also operate elevators at Maunie, Epworth, Crossville and Calvin. Vern Stills will have charge of this elevator.

Maryland, Ill.—We have had a general repair program at the lumber, grain and coal yards for the past 15 months. We repainted some of the old Armour plant buildings and cleaned up in general.—Barker Lumber Co., O. H. Garber, mgr.

Grant Park, Ill.—George A. Laufer of Chicago has purchased the elevator here formerly owned and operated by Paul Kuhn & Co. He took possession on Nov. 5. Mr. Cort, who operated the plant for the late Mr. Kuhn, has been retained by Mr. Laufer as an assistant.—"Squire" N. Cavitt, James E. Bennett & Co., Kankakee, Ill.

Galva, Ill.—The Service Milling Co. reopened the elevator and mill formerly operated by C. G. Lamb on Nov. 1. Lewis Kroepel, asst. mgr. of the Hanna City elevator, will manage. The property was leased by Mr. Kroepel and H. C. Heitzman, manager of the Hanna City Farmers Elevator.

Redmon, Ill.—A 10-ton scale has been installed by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. They have also inspected and certified 30 pairs of scales for us at our different plants, both receiving and shipping scales. Our weighing department is now in A1 condition. We have also made other improvements, additional storage bringing the capacity up to 160,000 bus. of small grain; we have also installed a power plant and made minor repairs.—Brocton Elvtr. Co.



Winnebago, Ill.—There is no Winnebago Lumber & Grain Co. The Midland Lumber Co. sold this business to us about 8 years ago and we have operated it under this name ever since. We handle all kinds of building material, grain, feed, fuel and farm machinery. We also run a feed mill.—Sanford & Zartman Lumber Co., D. G. Cosbin, mgr.

Springfield, Ill.—The Springfield Grain Products Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock, \$40,000 and common, \$50,000 preferred and 10,000 shares common no par value, to manufacture and deal in grain and grain products and other agriculture products. R. W. Hodson, William L. Balbert and J. E. Armstrong are the incorporators.

Galesburg, Ill.—We incorporated a firm by the name of L. & G. Feed Co., which, by the way, has been doing business for 3 years under partnership arrangement. We incorporated \$40,000 and half of this is subscribed and paid for. The corporation is a closed one. This does not displace the undersigned firm, which is still in business. It is simply a new venture.—Consumers Fuel & Feed Co.

Hartsburg, Ill.—The crib to be built by the Hartsburg Coal, Grain & Lumber Co. will hold about 6,000 bus. of ear corn; it will be equipped with an Ottawa cup dump, motor driven. Crib will be of arched type permitting storing of corn over driveway; it will be built high and narrow with ventilator over the arch to facilitate drying of green corn.

Champaign, Ill.—Jim Sledge is able to be up and around out in the open air. He is gaining weight and coming along fine after his recently reported stroke. It was erroneously reported in a press dispatch that Mr. Sledge had passed away as the result of paralysis at Excelsior Springs, Mo., never having fully recovered from the effects of an accident near Tolono some years ago.—J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., Chicago.

Annapaw, Ill.—F. C. Dewey & Co., have installed a leg equipment with anti-friction bearings on head shaft, and steel boot. The line shaft bearings are also of dust-tight, anti-friction type. Fully enclosed, self-ventilated motors are replacing the gasoline engine. The motor driving the head shaft is located in the cupola, doing away with considerable transmission equipment, while the air compressor motor for the air pump and screw conveyor is easily accessible in the basement. The building is iron clad and rodged for lightning protection.

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

Stein, Alstrin & Co. have admitted Leonard M. Spitzglass as a general partner.

Since Oct. 29 we have been located in our temporary quarters in the Rand-McNally Bldg.—Uhlmann Grain Co.

Cross, Roy & Harris have succeeded Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris, A. L. Eberhart retiring and the firm discontinuing trade in cash provisions.

Edward F. Chapin, trader in provisions, who bot his membership in the Board of Trade in 1876 for \$450, has sold the certificate for \$20,000, and retired at the age of 82.

The following have removed from the Board of Trade building to the Postal Telegraph Bldg.: W. R. Mumford & Co., John West & Co., Geo. F. Swenson and Edgar D. Risser.

A. O. Slaughter & Co. have had the memberships of five members of their firm posted for transfer. They retain one membership and will clear trades thru Paddleford & Lamy.

Solicitors employed by members of the Board of Trade, under a new regulation adopted by the directors, must work on a fixed salary, for one employer only, and not be engaged in business on their own account.

The Stratton Grain Co. has taken over the two terminal grain elevators owned and operated by the Grand Trunk Ry. at Portland, Me. These two fast and efficient houses are known as Nos. 1 and 2 and have a combined capacity of 2,500,000 bus.

Consolidation of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange, as desired by the Board of Trade, has definitely been broken off. The die is cast. The Board will undertake on its own account to build up a broad market in Chicago for securities, relying upon the power of its large organization and its position in the world's biggest private wire center. The com'te having in charge the arrangements for trading in securities is composed of Pres. Samuel P. Arnot, Thomas Y. Wickham and Silas H. Strawn.

Memberships in the Board of Trade recently transferred are those of G. F. Ewe, T. K. Christie, W. B. Burr, W. W. Young. Among those recently admitted to membership are Harold C. Hanson, Paul C. Rutherford, of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, and P. E. Gilbert. Memberships are selling at \$20,000, the highest on record.

The Santa Fe Ry. Elevator here, operated under lease by the Stratton Grain Co. of Chicago, became the property of the state of Illinois on Nov. 2, thru settlement of a suit between the railroad and the state, according to press reports. This apparent change of ownership in no way affects the operation of the plant by the foregoing Chicago grain house.

The temporary home of the Board of Trade in South Clark street has been completed and there remains only the installation of special equipment such as wiring, sample tables and furniture. It was thought the actual removal would take place Nov. 11, but everything was not quite ready. All the pits are in place and all the blackboards have been set up. All the booths for private 'phones are in place. The excellent lighting and ventilation will make the new quarters very satisfactory.

John Howard Jones, a director of the Board of Trade and an active member since 1881, died Nov. 7 after a short illness of pneumonia. Mr. Jones, who was 68 years old, had lived in Chicago since a child and was widely known in business and financial circles. Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Jones came to Chicago with his parents at the age of six years. His business career began as a telegraph messenger boy on the Board and in 1881 he entered the employ of W. R. Linn which later became Linn & Dwight. Since 1888 Mr. Jones had had his own business. He served four years as a director of the Board of Trade, his first term beginning in 1902. He likewise held the office of vice-pres. in 1905 and 1906. He was a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Ass'n and the Glen View Golf Club.

We have opened up a Chicago office at Room 511, 166 W. Jackson Blvd., in charge of the affable George L. Stebbins, formerly of Beach-Wickham Grain Co., to do a general commission business, effective Nov. 1. We have taken over the lease of the Interstate Elevator at 51st and Wallace Sts., located on and owned by the Erie Ry. The railroad has let contract for the remodeling of the house to the James Stewart Corporation. Many improvements are to be added and when completed, by Dec. 1, it will be a thoroly modern plant capable of handling a large volume of business efficiently and rapidly. The house contains cleaners and clippers, and in the remodeling contract provision is made for adding two Randolph Direct Heat Driers with a combined capacity of between 25,000 and 35,000 bus. per day, the driers to be operated with automatic temperature control and automatic discharge. George Boyle, formerly superintendent of the plant when under lease to the Norris Grain Co., is to be superintendent. We also operate elevators at Cleveland and Mansfield, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., and Champaign, Ill.—Fred E. Watkins, sec'y-treas., Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., Cleveland, O.

#### INDIANA

Beech Grove, Ind.—Fire destroyed National Elevator "C" Nov. 3.

Frankfort, Ind.—We have installed a J B Mill here.—N. W. Mattix & Son.

Franklin, Ind.—Wm. W. Suckow, 77, retired flour mill owner, died Oct. 25.

Farmersburg, Ind.—F. B. Lash Flour Mills installed one No. 3 UX J. B. Mill.

Alexandria, Ind.—We have built an addition to our elevator.—Chas. F. Naber & Co.

Bloomington, Ind.—The Kirk Feed Co. has installed a Hughes Vertical Batch Mixer.

Osgood, Ind.—A No. 2 S D. C. J. B. Mill has been installed by the Osgood Grain Co.

Marshall, Ind.—Marshall Feed & Grain Co. has installed one No. 3 S D. C. J. B. Mill.

Middletown, Ind.—We have installed a J B T No. 3 Hammer Mill.—J. M. Walker & Son.

North Vernon, Ind.—Have installed a No. 25 J B Mill replacing one of smaller size.—Eberts & Bros.

Sharpsville, Ind.—O. E. Nees succeeded O. A. Dutchess as manager here Sept. 18.—Kiefer Feed & Supply Co.

Sunman, Ind.—Edw. G. Koehl, Reading, O., has bot the roller mills of the Nieman family.

Huntingburg, Ind.—The Wallace Milling Co. has increased its capital stock to \$150,000 common and \$300,000 preferred.

Rich (Converse p. o.), Ind.—The Keifer Feed & Milling Co. has opened the elevator here with J. E. Grosscost as manager.

Redkey, Ind.—Emery Kemper is to be sole manager of both our Redkey elevators and our Blaine plant.—Adamson & Kemper.

Ligonier, Ind.—We have discontinued grinding wheat at Wauseon, O., and moved the milling machinery to this place.—Lyon & Greenleaf Co.

Clayton, Ind.—We are replacing our No. 2 direct connected J. B. with a No. 3 J. B. and installing a drag feed with variable speed pulley.—Clayton Milling Co.

Burlington, Ind.—E. C. Hahn, owner of the Star Roller Mills, has built additional storage for grains, installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill and made other improvements.

Danville, Ind.—We are taking over the feed business of Chatham & Harrison here and will operate under the name of Hendricks County Feed Co.—Clayton Milling Co.

West Middleton, Ind.—Morrison & Thompson bot at auction the milling outfit and buildings and nearly an acre of ground belonging to the West Middleton Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Hamlet, Ind.—We have purchased the elevator of the Hamlet Grain Co. here and will operate it under the name of The Hamlet Grain & Feed Co.—C. M. Patty and Geo. W. Myers.

Burney, Ind.—Reiman & McCommon are equipping their plant with a McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump which is driven by a 2-h.p. motor and high speed chain drive.

Prescott, Ind.—The Wm. Nading Grain Co. of Greensburg is equipping its plant with a McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump, the same being driven with a 2-h.p. motor and high speed chain drive.

Lafayette, Ind.—Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. of Crawfordsville has equipped its plant here with a McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump to supply several sinks with grain. This dump is electrically driven using 2-h.p. motor and high speed chain drive.

Rochester, Ind.—Chas. E. Towne, who has been with B. Notsger's Elvtr. Co. for 12 years, has remained with the new owners, the Rochester Co-op. Elvtr. Co., as asst. mgr. The company is installing a Jay Bee Grinder and an automatic feed dump.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The headhouse of the Indianapolis Public Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire recently and the fire spread to the grain stored in many large silos. Low water pressure and intense heat made the fighting of the fire very difficult. The loss will probably be around \$300,000. The company had purchased the property recently, put in new machinery, repainted and repaired and had everything in first class condition.

#### IOWA

Goodell, Ia.—The Co-op. Grain Co. has installed wagon scales.

Winfield, Ia.—The Winfield Elvtr. & Sply. Co. installed a new mixer in the feed room.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Raven Mineral Feed Mfg. Co. has installed a Jay Bee No. 4 Hammer Mill.

Nashua, Ia.—W. J. Fisher of the Nashua Feed Co. has sold his interest to his partner, Jerome Walsh.

State Center, Ia.—Goodman & Meade are painting their office and feed warehouses.—Art T.

Wesley, Ia.—The Equity Elvtr. Co. put galvanized roofs on its elevators and made other repairs.

Scranton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was robbed of \$20 the night of Oct. 23 by safe-crackers.

Mount Union, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., E. A. Wiederrecht, manager, has installed a feed mill.

Plymouth, Ia.—L. L. Knudson of Kensett has succeeded J. A. Sutton as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Goldfield, Ia.—We are about to install a cleaner. The Burt Grain Co. here has built an annex to its elevator and installed a feed mill.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.



Mason City, Ia.—Nye & Jenks Grain Co. is moving its office around the corner to 13-15 Fourth St. S. W.

Wheatland, Ia.—The Wheatland Grain Co. has installed scales, electric motor and mill, and rebuilt the driveway.

Colo, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is painting all its buildings a pleasing red. Robt. Jack is manager.—Art Torkelson.

George, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. put in an air dump. The Berrends Elvtr. handled its business during installation.

Pulaski, Ia.—E. J. Conrad of Bloomfield bot the Mahlon Brenneman Mill of which he has been in charge for ten years.

Boxholm, Ia.—The office of the elevator of the Quaker Oats Co. was entered by robbers over the week end of Nov. 4.—A. T.

Alta, Ia.—An addition for increased storage space was made to the Just Right Feed Grinding Mill by Poulson & Son, operators.

Columbus Jct., Ia.—A bearing in the big motor at the elevator of Weber & Huston burned out Oct. 26 and delayed corn shelling.

Sloan, Ia.—B. M. Stoddard, who is interested in the grain business here, was re-elected as a senator to the state legislature.—Art Torkelson.

Zaneta (Dike p. o.), Ia.—General repairs and improvements to the properties of the Piper Grain & Milling Co. here have been completed.

Randall, Ia.—We will install one 10-h.p. and one 3-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motors, remodel building and install conveyors for ear corn.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Lewis, Ia.—H. A. Dalby's elvtr., recently bot by B. O. Beadle, owner of the Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co., is being equipped with a Bender Overhead Traveling Truck Dump.

Dougherty, Ia.—We have repaired both elevators and all our other buildings here and given them 2 coats of paint.—Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society, F. J. Backer, mgr.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—Ben St. John, manager of the Quaker Oats Elvtr. Co., was struck by an auto when he stepped from behind a truck lately. He was not seriously injured.

Clarion, Ia.—Art Shilling, manager of the Harcourt Farmers Elvtr., will succeed S. W. Summers, whose resignation as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. here takes effect Nov. 15.

Lake City, Ia.—L. H. Adams & Co. report that a wonderful improvement has been made by the installation of Hyatt Roller Bearings. They can now run the cups to full capacity.

Newburg, Ia.—Fire in the office of the Newburg Elvtr. Co. caused about \$200 damage. It is thought that the fire was caused by mice and matches. Lack of draft probably prevented the fire from extending farther.

Vincent, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently finished building a modern up-to-date feed warehouse and a double corn crib, and is now conditioning its old elevator to use as a storage plant. Nels Ersland is manager.—Art Torkelson.

Newburg, Ia.—The officers of the Newburg Elvtr. Co. are: Geo. Lane, pres.; Chas. Newcomer, vice-pres.; R. M. Burroughs of Gilman, sec'y. We succeeded the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. Oct. 6, its charter having expired.—G. H. McCarel, mgr.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The asphalt roof of the Quaker Oats Co.'s plant burned recently, but owing to cement underneath no other damage was caused. Men were working on the roof spreading asphalt when the asphalt in the kettle caught fire.

Roland, Ia.—O. M. Anenson has sold his elevator to C. B. Johnson who owns the elevator on the other side of the tracks. Mr. Johnson will operate both elevators. Mr. Anenson and J. S. Egeland operated the elevator under the name of the Roland Grain Co.

Vincent, Ia.—The Hynes Elvtr. Co. has recently finished installing an air dump and scales and built a driveway floor and an office addition, and generally overhauled the elevator. The buildings are being painted. M. L. Champ-lin is manager.—Art Torkelson.

Meservey, Ia.—The Woodford Wheeler Lum-ber Co. has built an addition to house the recently purchased 50-h.p. electric motor direct drive J. B. Mill. The buildings have been re-shingled, driveway approaches and floor built, and an air dump with latest style grates in the floor installed. The elevator was closed during alterations but is now operating in full swing.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros.

Hawarden, Ia.—M. E. Neil will have a complete feed grinding plant in the warehouse south of the W. Brunskill's elevator. He will engage in custom grinding of corn, on the cob and off, all kinds of small grain, alfalfa, corn fodder and roughage of all kinds.

Blencoe, Ia.—Evidently the report that W. J. Langan bot a grain elevator here was an error, as the farmers have control of all three elevators, operating them as the Blencoe Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Langan was here on a restaurant deal lately, but did not locate here.—Chas. Barnes.

Rockwell, Ia.—Frank Campbell, who, I believe was the first manager of a farmers' elevator company in the state of Iowa, died about the middle of October, according to reports. He was manager of the Farmers Incorporated Co-operative Society here. He retired, however, on Apr. 1 and his son, Emmett, succeeded him. Arthur G. Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Spencer, Ia.—The Spencer Grain Co. had three remaining elevators, Rembrandt, Greenville and Spencer. Greenville was sold to W. J. Skewis & Co. of Greenville. These people already had the other elevator at Greenville and this purchase gives them good storage and increases their volume considerably. The other two, Rembrandt and Spencer, were sold to us. We resold Rembrandt to the Anderson Grain Co. of Spirit Lake. Rembrandt is a big volume point and has 45,000 bus. storage. This gives Anderson Grain Co. 4 good elevators in all. We will operate Spencer. Spencer Grain Co. has now sold all elevators and is liquidating all other assets with the intention of discontinuing business.—Wilson Coal & Grain Co., H. A. Wilson.

Wapello, Ia.—The district meeting of the southeastern division of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in the dining room of the high school building here on Oct. 30. Forty-two partook of a bounteous dinner which was prepared by the ladies of the Presbyterian church. Following the evening repast the membership discussed pertinent problems and exchanged ideas. David O. Milligan, sec'y, Des Moines, presided, as well as addressed the gathering. The following were in attendance: A. D. Hayes, New London; Elta Archer, Mediapolis; G. B. Snaadt and Otto B. Walljasper, West Point; Ralph E. Young, Lamson Bros. & Co., and G. L. Ward, Davenport; Lloyd Leech, Muscatine; J. G. Oertel, Thos. K. Beckman and G. C. Baade, Burlington; R. F. McFarland and W. J. Brooks, Washington; John Foley, Nichols; O. A. Talbot, Keokuk; W. Fay Collins, Letts; C. M. Bailey, Danville; Carl W. Smith, Middletown; John L. Bullers, Crawfordville; G. A. Dorsey, Lone Tree; W. C. Boyle, Morning Sun; R. E. Watkins and R. T. Funk, Yarmouth; E. A. Hayes and Clyde Adams, Mt. Pleasant; C. H. Johnson, Oakville; John Foster, Elmer Shipman, Myron L. Daily, Fred and W. H. Wiederrecht, Joe Torpert and F. G. Wright, all of Wapello.

## KANSAS

Latimer, Kan.—The elevator of the Robinson-Wyatt Grain Co. was destroyed by fire Nov. 5.

Harveyville, Kan.—We are installing a truck dump.—Harveyville Grange Co-op. Business Ass'n.

LaCrosse, Kan.—The elevator of the Red Star Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm Oct. 12.

Canton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is no longer managed by F. A. Solomon.

McPherson, Kan.—The elevator of the C. B. Robinson Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire Oct. 21.

Chase, Kan.—W. R. Baer has succeeded A. H. Riederer as manager of the Chase Co-op. Elvtr., Mill & Merc. Union.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A trash fire caused slight damage to the concrete elevator and tanks of the Security Elvtr. Co.

Reserve, Kan.—The Spare Grain Co. is now installing a gravity truck dump.—J. M. Gilmore, Cornelson & Gilmore.

Postoria, Kan.—Harrington & Cummings bot a Bender Electric Overhead Traveling Truck Dump for their elevator here.

Delia, Kan.—The Delia Farmers Union Co-operative Business Ass'n has installed Hyatt Roller Bearings on its shelter.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.—A 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a weightograph have been installed by the Cross Grain Co.

Beattie, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is now managed by C. W. Hagerman of Oketo, who has succeeded M. P. Flanagan.

Meridan, Kan.—We installed a shelter with anti-friction bearings.—The Meriden Farmers Union Co-op. Bus. Ass'n, Ned Stanton, mgr.

Salina, Kan.—The plant of the Weber Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by fire Oct. 1, reported as being caused by sparks from welding machine.

Reserve, Kan.—We are successors to Green & Cornelson. We have just installed a new motor in our elevator.—J. M. Gilmore, Cornelson & Gilmore.

Shawnee, Kan.—W. N. Castle of the Shawnee Feed & Milling Co. is equipping his plant with a mixer, corn cracker, hammer mill and sheller costing about \$2,000.

Kiowa, Kan.—The O. K. Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co. replaced the tile warehouse that was blown down by cyclone with one of metal, and stuccoed the office building.

Wichita, Kan.—The membership of H. P. Lorenz of the Craig Grain Co. has been transferred to A. B. Craig of the same firm.—J. J. Mann, sec'y, Board of Trade.

Wichita, Kan.—H. P. Lorenz has resigned as buyer for the Craig Grain Co., going to Enid, Okla., with another firm. A. B. Craig, son of J. W. Craig, will take his place.

Marysville, Kan.—The warehouse of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., which will adjoin the elevator, is under construction. It will be of concrete, 50x14 ft., containing one floor and basement.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Floyd Hipple, manager of the Liberal Elvtr. and the Hutchinson Terminal Elvtr., suffered a broken collarbone and minor injuries in a motor car collision lately. He is now back at work.

Marysville, Kan.—The Equity Union Grain Co., with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., has moved its office from Wymore to Marysville and has established a grain purchasing office, carrying daily market quotations. Sam Hassell of Kansas City has charge of the office.

Moundridge, Kan.—First wheat will be placed in our new storage on Nov. 1. Rated capacity of structure B, 104,500 bus. and is designed as a storage unit rather than as a receiving elevator, tho provision has been made to convert the house, if necessary, to a receiving unit.—Moundridge Milling Co., C. C. Krehbiel, mgr.

Hutchinson, Kan.—We are just completing an addition of a little over 300,000 bus. additional storage to our plant here. The original plant and tanks were completed the latter part of August, all of the work being done by the Jones-Hettelsater Constr. Co. of Kansas City, Mo.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., Hal A. Davis, sec'y.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The directors of the Board of Trade voted to create a traffic and claims dept. with a full-time secretary. Geo. E. Hogel, formerly in the traffic dept. of the Orient Railway at Wichita, will take over the work at once. He will probably also take over the duties of secretary of the Board, but Chas. Colby will serve out his present term in that office.

Wichita, Kan.—Our association is negotiating for the construction of a million-bushel elevator here and we hope to be able to have this elevator in operation by next season, altho we are not sure this can be done. It will be of the latest type and construction and probably similar to our million-bushel terminal in Kansas City which was built by the Chicago & Alton Railway Co.—The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n, Ernest R. Downie, gen. mgr.

## KENTUCKY

Jett, Ky.—We sold our elevator here to J. H. Hanly & Sons.—W. P. Haydon, Versailles, Ky.

Bardwell, Ky.—The Harlan Milling Co. will continue to operate with Robt. H. Harlan as receiver.

LaCenter, Ky.—Jones & Co.'s granary was destroyed by fire which probably originated from a gasoline engine.

Maysville, Ky.—The Maysville Milling & Feed Co. plans early operation of the flour mill bot from the estate of R. A. Carr.

Murray, Ky.—The McElrath-Ross Co. has installed additional equipment costing \$2,000, which includes a hammer mill and a large grist mill.



## MISSOURI

Irwin, Mo.—We are changing our large Fairbanks-Morse Engine to oil fuel. W. F. Fullerton installed our Sidney grain machinery.—Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co.—A. L. Lipscomb, mgr.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—J. B. Wm. Hax, proprietor of the Hax Co., has returned to his office after a 10 days' illness.

Hagerstown, Md.—The Funkstown Flour Mill near here was burned recently, all the machinery being destroyed.

Baltimore, Md.—The wife of Joseph M. Warfield of the Maryland Grain Co. died on Oct. 14 following an operation.

## MICHIGAN

McBain, Mich.—McBain Grain Co. has installed a Munson Batch Mixer.

Edwardsburg, Mich.—Windstorm on Sept. 21 slightly damaged Edwardsburg's elevator.

Swartz Creek, Mich.—W. D. Johnson has installed a Hughes Vertical Batch Mixer.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—F. W. Ashton has installed a 1-ton Hughes Vertical Batch Mixer.

Constantine, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has installed a Hughes Vertical Batch Mixer.

Elsie, Mich.—We have purchased the Elsie Elvtr. Co.'s plant and are operating it with our line of elevators.—Ithaca Roller Mills.

Tekonsha, Mich.—We have installed separator to enable us to unload car wheat independent of local wheat.—A. H. Randall Mill Co.

Adrian, Mich.—The Cutler Dickerson Co. will install a copper cable lightning rod installation on its feed mill and detached warehouse.

Howell, Mich.—Two men held up E. J. Carr of the Howell Elvtr. Co. just at closing time, Nov. 1, getting \$65, all the cash on the premises.

Carsonville, Mich.—H. Ruttle & Sons are installing an attrition mill, direct connected to a 30-h.p. fully enclosed self-ventilated electric motor.

Hunters Creek, Mich.—Fire destroyed the elevator here owned by Andrews Bros., Detroit, Oct. 30. The loss is about \$5,000, partly covered by insurance.

Bay City, Mich.—The Cass Bean & Grain Co. is installing a magnetic spout ahead of the attrition mill to remove tramp iron from the stock to be ground.

East Leroy, Mich.—Daniel Case of Climax purchased the site of the late W. H. Nelson's elevator which was destroyed by fire. He contemplates erecting an elevator.

Butternut, Mich.—The Carson City Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a dreadnaught attrition mill powered with a fully enclosed self-ventilated 40-h.p. motor directly connected to the mill shaft.

Utica, Mich.—The Farm Bureau elevator and warehouse are about complete. They were expected to be occupied Nov. 1. Louis Klein is pres. of the Farm Bureau and Allen A. Geisler is vice-pres.

Saginaw, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc., will install copper cable lightning rods on its various elevators and warehouses in the following towns: Birch Run, Freeland, Gera, Gladwin and Hemlock.

Durand, Mich.—The M. G. Holmes Bean Co. is running the elevator formerly operated by the Isbell-Brown concern. Beans are being specialized in and other products will be handled as soon as possible.

Diamondale, Mich.—The Cushman Co. has replaced the gasoline engine in its plant with a 10-h.p. single phase electric motor. All wiring is in conduit and the motor, which is of the brush type, is enclosed in a fire resistive enclosure built of rigid asbestos lumber and concrete.

Mason, Mich.—The Mason Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a new Bauer Attrition Mill driven direct by two 25-hp. G. E. Motors. All of the electric wiring is being overhauled at this time and being entirely enclosed in conduit, and all motors are being provided with overload relay protection instead of fuse protection. An ammeter is also being provided for the attrition mill motor circuit so that the operator can tell just what load the machine is operating at any time.

Fremont, Mich.—Johannes Wolters, who has been operating the Crescent Mills for a number of years, has taken his two sons in with him and has changed the name to the Wolters Milling Co. They plan complete overhauling.

Fisherville, Mich.—We bot a site to build an elevator, but in August we had disastrous rains in this section which destroyed 50% of the crop, 7 ins. of rain in one week, so we decided not to build the plant this year.—Hart Bros., M. J. Hart, Saginaw.

Sheridan, Mich.—Chas. O. Burgess with headquarters at Stanton has recently made a change in his power for driving the elevator here. He has replaced the gasoline engine with a 5-h.p. type K fully enclosed self-ventilated motor and expects shortly to build an addition to the elevator and install a direct connected feed mill.

Gladwin, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc., is installing a Gruender Hammer Mill to be driven by a direct connected 60-h.p. Allis fully enclosed ventilated motor. This equipment is being installed in the old McGeorge elevator. This grinding unit is also equipped with a built-in magnetic spout for the removal of tramp iron from stock to be ground. An ammeter to indicate the current load is also being installed in the motor circuit.

Howell, Mich.—The Livingston Co-op. Co. has about completed the change over from steam to electric power. The load is split among several motors as follows one 30-h.p. fully enclosed, ventilated motor, directly connected to an attrition mill; one 30-h.p. on the flour mill; one 15-h.p. on the cleaner; one 7½-h.p. on the crusher; one 5-h.p. on the sheller and one 3-h.p. operating feed mill elevator legs. All motors are of the K fully enclosed, self-ventilated type. An ammeter has also been provided in the wiring system to the feed mill motor so that the operator of the mill can keep the feed mill loaded up to its proper capacity without the possibility of overloading the motor.

## MINNESOTA

Annandale, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. put up more coal bins.

Otisca, Minn.—F. J. Spreight is now managing the Otisca Farmers Elvtr.

Warren, Minn.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. has gone into the hands of receivers.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the coal business of F. E. Dieman.

Hutchinson, Minn.—A feed warehouse is being built by the Miller Elvtr. Co. next to its elevator.

Battle Lake, Minn.—The Lake Region Flour Mill is again in operation after having been burned and repaired.

Wylie, Minn.—The Wylie Co-operative Elvtr. Co. contemplates purchasing the elevator of the Hanson & Barzen Mfg. Co.

Grove City, Minn.—A 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump have been installed in the Nelson & Lund Elvtr. by T. E. Ibberson.

Doran, Minn.—I covered house with cement, put in cement drive and did considerable inside work. T. E. Ibberson did the work.—J. J. Brady.

Russell, Minn.—Oscar Heisey & Son of Tracy, Minn., have installed a feed mill at the New London Milling Co.'s elevator which they bot recently.

Duluth, Minn.—The memberships of S. A. Sorenson and E. A. Lenhart on the Board of Trade have been transferred to T. S. Williams and W. E. Fremont.

Montevideo, Minn.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. rebuild its feed mill. A new building is being built with a full line of equipment.

Glencoe, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Milling Co. has installed a wheat washing machine, also the largest and most modern type of feed grinding unit made.

Stewartville, Minn.—Adam Brin, who organized the Farmers Elvtr. and was treasurer of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n for 17 years, died here recently.

Monticello, Minn.—The Monticello Mill & Elvtr. Co. has incorporated as the Farm Supply Co. with a capital stock of \$50,000. R. R. Rand is pres. and M. L. Hollowell, sec'y.

Lake City, Minn.—E. J. Wilson recently bot the Beck elevator and will use it for the manufacture of stock food. Part of the land on the east side was purchased by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Danube, Minn.—J. A. deWerd of Redwood Falls has purchased the Danube Feed Mill and is installing a Vertical Batch Mixer and will handle a line of flour and feed.—M. A. deWerd.

Wabasso, Minn.—Henry Goblirsch, manager of the Farmers Elvtr., is resigning his position Nov. 15 to take charge of his newly acquired elevator which he bought from the Springfield Milling Co.

Truman, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. expects to complete remodeling by Dec. 15 at a cost of \$3,000. The office is being rebuilt. It will be of brick and have more space and a display room.

Canby, Minn.—We built a house for 2 coal bins and warehouse for mill feed in addition to what we had before, so we now have 8 coal bins and 2 feed and flour rooms.—Canby Farmers Grain Co., O. E. Nygren, mgr.

Cottonwood, Minn.—Please change my address to this town. I have bot the Cottonwood Roller Mills and am installing a Bauer Attrition Mill and a Vertical Bath Mixer. I will handle a complete line of flour, feed and salt.—M. A. deWerd.

Donnelly, Minn.—A large feed elevator fully equipped for feed grinding and handling of all kinds of feed in connection with the elevator has been erected by L. F. Hodgson. Power is obtained from a large sized diesel engine. J. M. Root is manager.

Duluth, Minn.—C. H. Peterson, who has opened an office here for the Bunge North American Grain Corp. of New York, is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade. He was formerly associated with the American Linseed Co. in New York and Minneapolis.

Melrose, Minn.—I am erecting a 30x40 building for feed mill in connection with the elevator I bot here. I will also handle a full line of mill feeds. The firm will be known as the Melrose Grain Co. There are no other grain elevators here.—J. N. Schmitz.

Duluth, Minn.—C. H. Peterson, R. F. Straub, G. B. Gilfillan and W. G. Webber have just been elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade. The memberships of E. H. Smith, A. Hansen, C. N. Harrington and Percy Fuller have been transferred.—Charles F. MacDonald, sec'y.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

David D. Tenney has been elected pres. of the Civic & Commerce Ass'n.

John Melady of New York has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Carl U. Somers has resigned as one of the receivers of the Equity Co-operative Exchange.

The Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n will hold its 22nd annual convention in Minneapolis, Minn., on Feb. 19-21.

N. W. Elsberg, city engineer, is planning enlarging the municipal river terminals to double the grain handling facilities.

The International Mill Co. is buying machinery for a 3,000-bbl. unit of its mill which will make the capacity 6,000 bbls.

The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has let the contract to the James H. Brown Co. for the 18 reinforced concrete annex of 660,000 bus. to cost \$105,000.

Harry Staddon, wheat buyer for the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., received a spattering of shot around his eye while hunting Oct. 31.

The Chamber of Commerce has retired the memberships of P. S. Duff, W. R. Vye, W. H. McWilliams, R. E. Tearse, W. W. Lyness and P. E. Syroud at \$4,500 each.

The Washburn-Crosby Co., a subsidiary of the General Mills, Inc., is undertaking a rebuilding program costing \$500,000. "A" mill will be rebuilt on the same site and will include 4 modern milling and storage units. Contract has been let to Pike & Cook. Adjoining "A" mill will be a 200,000-bu. elevator to cost about \$50,000, work being done by the Barnett & Record Co. Modern milling machinery will be installed. Rye, durum and wheat units will be added.

Edgar O. Ballard, 77, well known commission and feed merchant, died Oct. 22 at his residence following a week's illness from bronchial pneumonia which he contracted from a broken rib. Coming to this city in 1898, Mr. Ballard entered the commission and feed business. He was born at Parsonsfield, Me., Sept. 26, 1851, and came to this state in 1853, settling at Taylor's Falls. He also lived at Lake City and Duluth before coming to Minneapolis. He is survived by his widow.



Wilcox, Mo.—The elevator I recently bot is being operated as the Western Grain Co.—G. A. Sallee.

Burlington Junction, Mo.—M. M. Adkins has not yet let the contract for his contemplated 10,000-bu. elevator with corn sheller and cleaner equipment.

Stover, Mo.—Farmers here are planning a co-operative mill and elevator and have obtained an option on the mill for a short time. No one is permitted to buy over four \$40 shares.

Tarkio, Mo.—The Tarkio Mill & Elvtr. Co. has let contract to the R. M. Van Ness Construction Co. for general improvements to its elevator, including a warehouse, sheller and corn cleaner.

Knob Noster, Mo.—The Knob Noster Flour & Feed Co. held a formal opening recently. Henry Blaine is manager. They will grind feed, store large quantities of corn and handle a complete line of flour.

Holden, Mo.—Austa Kidder, 19, daughter of E. W. Kidder of the Holden Mill & Elvtr. Co., died lately of rabies. The family recently moved to Holden from Carthage, Mo., where they resided when she was bitten by a dog.

St. Louis, Mo.—Al V. Imbs of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., L. F. Schultz of the Schultz & Niemeir Commission Co. and P. C. Knowlton of the Knowlton Grain Co. were appointed by President L. B. Chamberlain of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange to make the necessary arrangements for the establishment of a laboratory for making protein tests of wheat and flour for the members of the Exchange.

## ST. JOSEPH LETTER.

St. Joseph, Mo.—We have moved our office to 1214-15 Corby Bldg., giving us a corner office with better light and ventilation.—Geiger Grain Co.

Radio station KFEQ, over which St. Joseph Grain Exchange cash markets and other grain information are broadcast, has been allotted a wave length of 535 meters, effective Nov. 11, and power of 2,500 watts. The schedule is expected to be about the same as at present, or 9:30, 11:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00 and 2:00 p. m. Greatly improved reception is expected under the new allocation.—N. K. Thomas.

With the completion of the present building program the storage capacity of the elevators here will be slightly in excess of 8,000,000 bus., including private and public plants. Of this total 4,750,000 bus. will be classed as public warehouses. Among the larger plants the St. Joseph Public Elvtr. will have 2,250,000 bus. storage; Aunt Jemima Mills branch of the Quaker Oats Co., 2,000,000 bus.; Burlington Public Elvtr., 1,000,000 bus., and Elwood Elvtr., 500,000 bus.

The package building, cleaning and drying house and oat mill to be erected by the Quaker Oats Co. will be 10 stories high and cost about \$1,200,000. The plans also call for a 10-story flour mill, 10-story feed mill, a wagon dump, a second corn drier, and 20 more bins. A large space is to be graded so as to provide ground for further expansion in the future. The main buildings will be 340 ft. x 100 ft., containing about 7½ acres of floor space. The Leonard Construction Co. is the general contractor.

Plans for the erection of a 2,000,000-bu. addition to the head-house of the St. Joseph Public Elevator, making the total storage capacity of that plant 2,250,000 bus., were announced Nov. 2, and work on the structure has been started. Negotiations for the erection have been completed between C. D. Sturtevant, pres. of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., and officers of the Union Terminal R. R. Co. When the plant is completed the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. will discontinue use of the Buchanan 1,000,000-bu. elevator, which it has been operating since May, 1926, and the present operators of the St. Joseph Public Elvtr. will take it over. There will be 69 storage tanks each 93 ft. high. The John S. Metcalf Co. are the engineers in charge of construction. Completion is expected about Mar. 1, 1929. Three railroad tracks will be laid by the Union Terminal R. R. Co. to serve the elevators. The additional trackage will accommodate 150 cars.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The Dixie Millfeed & Grain Co. has changed its name to Scout Milling Co.

It is reported that W. C. Goffe, who is in the Mayo Bros. clinic at Rochester, is doing well.

H. J. Diffenbaugh of Diffenbaugh & Bragg, who was recently operated on, is recovering satisfactorily.

We have recently moved our offices to our mill plant. Our address now is 1550 W. 29th, Gateway Sta.—Rodney Milling Co., Ch. Brown.

Samuel P. Hinds, who retired from the grain business, will take up real estate work at Ft. Pierce, Fla. He was a member of the Board of Trade since 1903.

Jas. F. Hughes of the W. H. Marshall Commission Co. has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade on the transfer of the membership of W. H. Marshall, deceased.

Jewelry to the value of \$3,550 was taken from the home of Henry Lichtig, grain and millfeed operator, Nov. 5. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtig were compelled to lead the two burglars to the valuables.

W. B. Lincoln of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., operators of the Alton Elvtr., was in Chicago, Nov. 5, conferring with officials of the Chicago & Alton Railroad regarding the construction of a 500,000-bu. addition to the elevator, which is to begin at once. This will give the Alton house a 700,000-bu. capacity.

## MONTANA

Rickey, Mont.—The Smith-Tyner Co. has installed a separator.

Toston, Mont.—The elevator of the State Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire Sept. 6.

Bozeman, Mont.—The addition to the cereal mills of the Montana Flour Mills Co. is nearly completed.

Gildford, Mont.—The Gildford Grain & Trading Co.'s elevator has been sold to T. E. Hegna of Winnett.—Frank J. Nelson, agt.

Bainville, Mont.—The Winter Truesdell Dierks Elvtr. Co. of this place has installed motors thruout its elevator.—Fairview Mill Co.

Antelope, Mont.—A box car that jumped the track knocked the plant of the Rugby Mill & Elvtr. Co. off its foundation. A coal shed was also badly demolished.

Lewistown, Mont.—Had it not been for a barrel of water we had in the cupola our recent small blaze would have been a big fire.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., G. L. Friedlein.

Circle, Mont.—The 25,000-bu. elevator just completed for the International Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. has been sold to the Occident Elvtr. Co. who will operate the plant.

Brady, Mont.—A Fairbanks 10-ton scale and a Strong-Scott Dump have been installed by T. E. Ibberson for the Lewis Grain Co. at this place. Other repairs and improvements were made.

Stevensville, Mont.—This mill and elevator will be moved to the east side next year. The old railroad was moved to the east side of the river, so that leaves us 2 miles off the railroad.—Stevensville Flour Mill Co., C. A. Posey, mgr.

Rimroad (Glendive p. o.), Mont.—The elevator at Rimroad was completed and put in operation Sept. 20. Jas. H. Ash is the local agent. This is the only elevator at Rimroad and is owned by the International Elvtr. Co. of Duluth, Minn.—Eastern Montana Elvtr. Co.

## NEBRASKA

Blue Hill, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has completed its 25,000-bu. elevator.

Niobrara, Neb.—Anton Nethurda is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator here.

Touhy, Neb.—L. E. Krajciek is now manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. elevator here.

Dodge, Neb.—The Dodge Milling Co. sold the milling plant to John J. Joseph and Frank Bures.

Hebron, Neb.—I have taken over the business and am now operating it under the firm name of Willig Grain Co.—C. P. Willig.

Pleasant Dale, Neb.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator is to be in charge of Leroy Ficke, at least temporarily.

Norfolk, Neb.—A No. 4 direct connected Jay Bee Hammer Mill has been installed in the plant of the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mill.

Creston, Nebr.—W. J. Langan is still manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. It was erroneously reported that he had resigned.

Oakland, Neb.—We are installing a spout and have installed 8 truck dumps and 2 scales in our elevators this summer.—Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co.

Clearwater, Neb.—Have just completed an enclosed lumber shed 60x80 and remodeled the office.—Nye & Jenks Grain Co., H. F. McClellan, mgr.

Alliance, Neb.—The new 50,000-bu. cribbed elevator for the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co. has been completed by the W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

Wausa, Neb.—Carl Nelson is the new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. here. He was formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Niobrara.

Indianola, Neb.—We are making a few repairs on one of our elevators and recently bot a part of the Barnett Lbr. Co.'s coal sheds.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co.

Chadron, Neb.—Chadron Flour Mills is putting in a complete feed manufacturing unit, including a Jay Bee No. 4 Type "W" Hammer Mill and a vertical batch mixer.

Plymouth, Neb.—An automatic scale has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to speed the loading of cars. This made necessary an addition to the top of the elevator.

Gothenburg, Neb.—The Gothenburg Mills has discontinued the production of flour but will continue to merchandise flour and feed in connection with its large grain business.

Cody, Neb.—We have not installed any new machinery since the elevator was built in 1927 but we have put a cleaner in our elevator at Gordon.—W. T. Barstow Grain Co., Jos. Whyte, mgr.

Gordon, Neb.—We have installed an Emerson Cleaner in the elevator that we have been operating at this point since Sept. 10 with L. J. Jenkins as manager.—W. T. Barstow Grain Co., Joseph White, Cody mgr.

Uehling, Neb.—Some repair work has been done on Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co.'s elevator, including a grain pit, driveway and approach, lightning rods on elevator, and electric motor.—F. O. Wright, agt.

Grant, Neb.—A 30,000-bu. cribbed elevator has just been completed here for the Kellogg Grain Co. by the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. The new plant is motor driven thru worm gears and has a complete dust collecting system.

Dwight, Neb.—C. A. Novicek, formerly manager of the grain elevator at Touhy, Neb., together with his brother bought the lumber yard of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. here and act as managers for the company at this point.

Western, Neb.—The Western Elvtr. Ass'n sued the Village of Western for damages alleged to have been caused by reason of changing the grade in the street near the elevator. Verdict was returned for the defendant.

Omaha, Neb.—The annual election of directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange will be held Nov. 14. Caucus was held for the nomination of candidates to succeed Chauncey Abbott, Jr., M. I. Dolphin and O. E. Harris, whose term expires. About a week after the election officers for the year will be chosen.

McCook, Neb.—The home office of the Equity Union Grain Co. is in Kansas City, Mo. We have branch offices at McCook, Neb., and Maryville, Kan. Fred Brecht has been appointed superintendent of our line of elevators located in southwest Nebraska, northwest Kansas and north-east Colorado.—J. J. Knight, mgr.

Juniata, Neb.—E. P. Hubbard has been recovering from an injury to his right eye caused by a flying straw which chipped the eyeball. His many friends in the trade will be glad to know he is up and about again, devoting his usual careful attention to the properties he has managed ever since their inception.

## SAME AS EVER

the big noise of the election gone . . . guess everyone is glad of it. Our policy of giving every one a square deal and quick service, is the same as ever.

Let's Get Together

**York Foundry & Engine  
YORK Works NEBR.**

Still have a catalog for you!



Keene, Neb.—During the past season we have installed a new distributor, Winter's Head Drive, 2 G. E. Motors, a 10-h.p. and a 1½-h.p., and painted up the properties so we are all fixed for the corn season. Our directors are now considering installation of a hammer mill.—O. C. Smith, Keene Grain, Live Stock, Lumber & Coal Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The storage tanks of the reinforced concrete elevator of the Illinois Central R. R. are now under roof and the Folwell Engineering Co. will start pouring concrete for the work house as soon as the caissons are completed. The work house will be 46x62x182. It is so arranged that it can be operated in conjunction with the old house.

Every grain dealer in Nebraska should join the Nebraska Ass'n of Grain Elevator and Mill Operators, of which T. B. King of Central City, is pres., for the benefit he will derive from his own efforts and that of his fellows organized to help him obtain better conditions. The membership fee of \$15 is a good investment.

Lincoln, Neb.—Arguments were presented before Judge Stewart in Lincoln for and against the new carlot settlement law which was enacted by the Nebraska legislature to prevent the Omaha Grain Exchange from enforcing its weight and inspection rules. Attorney General Spillman of Nebraska defended the law, while F. A. Wright, attorney for the Omaha Grain Exchange, attacked it. The arguments were on a demurrer of the Nebraska attorney general to a suit of the Omaha Grain Exchange to prevent the attorney general of the state from enforcing the law. Besides the Omaha Grain Exchange, other plaintiffs in the case are the Omaha Elvtr. Co., the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co., the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. and the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., all of Omaha.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Peter P. Mullen has joined the Acheson Flour Co., Inc., representatives of the Midland Flour Milling Co. of Kansas City, resigning as asst. sec'y of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

Portland, Me.—We have taken over the operation of both Elevators Nos. 1 and 2, formerly operated (and still owned) by the Grand Trunk Ry. here in the Portland harbor. The combined capacity of the two modern houses is rated at 2,500,000 bus. and 7 vessels can be docked and loaded simultaneously. Douglass Hanna will continue on as superintendent and B. J. Bolan as grain inspector.—Stratton Grain Co., Chicago, Ill.

## NEW JERSEY

New Brunswick, N. J.—L. L. Pincus is now a broker in grains and feeds, calling on dealers in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. He was formerly connected with the Purina Co. and the Rosenbaum Grain Co.

## NEW MEXICO

Capulin, N. M.—The elevator of Chas. Maxwell was damaged by windstorm Nov. 1.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The 3,000,000-bu. elevator erected for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co. is now in operation.

Ballston, N. Y.—J. H. Parks has completed two large concrete storage tanks for buckwheat with a capacity of 20,000 bus.

New York, N. Y.—New applications for membership on the Produce Exchange were R. J. Chosak and J. D. Zimmerman, both of New York.

Cherry Valley, N. Y.—The Elmore Milling Co. is erecting a new mill structure. Custom grinding and general feed and grain business will be handled.

New York, N. Y.—A Produce Exchange membership was sold for \$17,000, a decrease of \$200 from the last previous sale. An associate membership brot \$12,900.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange announce the appointment of William E. Maloney as traffic commissioner to succeed R. V. Craig, resigned. The appointment is effective immediately.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Queen City Feed & Grain Co., recently organized by John Pfeiffer, formerly with the Basil Burns grain office, and Chas. B. Watson, previously with the Churchill Grain & Feed Co., has taken an office in the Commercial Trust Bldg.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Baker Bros. mill burned Sept. 25, causing a loss of \$100,000, partly insured. Of the \$30,000 worth of stock in the mill about \$20,000 worth fell into the river and was sold as salvage to a Buffalo firm at a nominal price. It is understood the plant will not be rebuilt.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An early morning fire destroyed some docks and warehouses and other old buildings, partly owned by the D. L. & W. Ry., and for some time threatened the terminal elevator and plant here of the Washburn Crosby Co., it is understood. The fire was extinguished in the forenoon on Nov. 7.—John Murphy, Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, Ill.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Enderlin, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had two Winter Direct Elevator Drives installed recently.

Merricourt, N. D.—We have installed a Strong Scott Dump in our elevator.—Martin Elvtr., Dan Martin, agt.

Lonetree, N. D.—The E. O. Dickinson Grain Co. recently installed a Winter Universal Elevator Drive.

Brantford, N. D.—Repairs were made on the Winter Truesdell Diercks Co.'s elevator. T. E. Ibberson did the work.

Calvin, N. D.—The Winter Truesdell Diercks Co.'s elevator has been motorized by T. E. Ibberson. Fairbanks Morse enclosed type motor was used.

Poland (Ardock p.o.), N. D.—National Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis bought out the Spaulding Elevator here. I am the new manager.—T. J. Michalski.

Churchs Ferry, N. D.—Please change my address from Weaver, N. D., to Churchs Ferry, N. D.—C. E. Pierce, formerly agt. St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Tolley, N. D.—Officers of our new company are: L. C. Butt, pres.; R. L. Ladd, sec'y; Nels Swanson, treas., and W. J. Paff is manager.—Farmers Grain Co.

Sentinel Butte, N. D.—We installed a Fairbanks scale and made general repairs thruout the elevator, T. E. Ibberson doing the work. Also bot A. L. Martin's elevator.—Farmers Elvtr. & Trad. Co.

Johnstown, N. D.—The manager of the Johnstown Grain Co. is Dan Burke. There are two elevators here, the Monarch Elvtr. Co. and the Johnstown Grain Co.—C. W. Anderson, mgr. Monarch Elvtr. Co.

Arnegard, N. D.—Hans G. Rosler, manager of the International Elvtr. Co., was killed recently. He was loading grain into a car and had climbed up a short ladder to put a grain spout into a car. He slipped and fell, landing on his head and breaking his neck.

Fargo, N. Dak.—The 18th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will be held here Feb. 5, 6 and 7, hotel headquarters, Metropole. Arrangements will be made very shortly for exhibit space for elevator supply concerns.—P. A. Lee, sec'y, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

New England, N. D.—M. A. Grannis is now the manager of the Farmers Equity Exchange. E. J. Frieman has completed an annex to his elevator. Lumber is on hand to build an annex to the Columbia Elvtr. Co. We recently built an addition to our office, with full basement and a furnace.—Farmers Equity Exchange, John McGovern.

Taylor, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has rearranged its motor drive equipment by installing 4 Winter Worm Gear Direct Elevator Drives on their 4 legs. Each drive is operated by a 5-h.p. Fairbanks Morse type HAC totally enclosed motor. Winter's Full Floating Boot Pulleys, equipped with Timken Bearings, were installed in the boot.

Great Bend, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded a contract to build an elevator with a 25,000 bus. capacity to replace the one burned this fall. The new building will be erected north of where the old one stood, which will increase the distance from the Great Western elevator to 115 ft. Building operations will commence as soon as possible.

## OHIO

Alliance, O.—The King Bee Milling Co. has installed a feed mixing plant.

Waynesville, O.—The Waynesville Grain Co. has installed a No. 3 S D.C. J.B. Mill.

New Paris, O.—A Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer is being installed by the New Paris Elvtr.

Piketon, O.—The Patterson Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$31,500.

Holgate, O.—The Holgate Grain & Supply Co. is installing a hammer mill and a Sidney corn sheller.

Stelvideo (Greenville p.o.), O.—A No. 3 UX J.B. Mill was installed by the Stelvideo Grain & Coal Co.

Girard, O.—The erection of the flour and feed mill for W. J. Zeller & Son is progressing rapidly.

Greenwich, O.—We recently installed a receiving separator.—The Greenwich Mill & Elvtr. Co., H. S. McLaughlin.

Dayton, O.—The Dayton Grain & Feed Co. is building an \$18,000 addition to its plant next to the present structure.

Massillon, O.—We are installing a 50-h.p. direct connected Jay Bee Hammer Mill in our feed plant.—The Buckeye Cereal Co.

Canal Winchester, O.—The Winchester Milling Co. is installing a Sidney Vertical Batch Mixer, overhead dump and other equipment.

Sardinia, O.—The flour mill building owned by Florence and Edward Weisbrodt was bot at public sale by F. Druhot and Chris Henselman.

Sidney, O.—Miami Grain & Feed Co. has equipped its plant with a McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump to accommodate several sinks.

Vermilion, O.—The Vermilion mills have been sold to Messrs. Brewer & Maurer. They expect to organize a company later, but will start operations at once.

Grelton, O.—The N.W. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers met here the evening of Nov. 5 with George Crocker as host and Wm. Kemmer of Hamler presiding.

Van Wert, O.—Fire reported as being caused by the motor burning out the sheller slightly damaged the plant of the Van Wert Equity Exchange Co. Oct. 23.

Troy, O.—The old elevator building of the Hayner Distillery, occupied by the Pottage Tankage Corp., was burned Oct. 20. The Brown-Bridge mills, across the tracks, were saved.

Kenton, O.—The Big Four R. R. bot the land now occupied by W. B. Gramlich's elevator and coal yards, in order to continue its double tracking project. Mr. Gramlich will remove the buildings and machinery and will re-establish his business on the other side of the tracks.

Circleville, O.—A fire resulting in a \$200 loss occurred at the elevator of H. M. Crites about midnight of Oct. 27. It was probably caused by a cigaret or match being thrown near it. The supports of the receiving elevator, the only wooden part of the elevator, were destroyed.

Cardington, O.—C. E. Linn & Co. are operating, since 1924, the elevator I used to own. I am running a feed and seed store and have converted what used to be a hay barn into a small elevator. I have installed a Bauer Mill, a small mill for cracking corn, making graham flour, and a mill for cleaning grain and seeds.—J. G. Mills.

Toledo, O.—The Consolidated Mills of America was recently incorporated under the Ohio laws by J. I. Gates of the Gates Milling Co., Columbus; H. L. Penn, Tipp Rolling Mill Co., Tippecanoe, and L. A. Long, London Mill Co., all of Ohio. The Gates and Penn mills will probably be merged and other mills may be consolidated with them.

Wharton, O.—A. R. Cramer bot the old mill formerly operated by the Wharton Farmers Grain Co., out of business, its elevator having burned. Mr. Cramer is remodeling into an up-to-date elevator and grinding mill. He operates under the style of "Cramer's Elevator." He is also mayor of the town.—Clifford X. Buzick, Sidney, O.

The Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold a group meeting and dinner at the Greenville, O., Elks Club at 6:30 p. m., Nov. 20, and at Marion, O., Nov. 21. Many matters will be discussed, but new corn will have the most attention. "Come out and meet your neighbors and talk over your problems. Perry Hall will have charge of the Greenville arrangements and several good speakers will address the meeting," states Bill Cummings, sec'y of Toledo, O. "Bring another grain man with you!"



Wauseon, O.—Have discontinued grinding wheat here and moved the milling machinery to Ligonier, Ind. We will continue buying and selling all kinds of grain at Wauseon as well as grinding feeds, having recently installed a Jay Bee direct motor driven No. 3 mill. We have also added a complete line of commercial feeds for wholesale and retail trade. This all necessitated slight remodeling of the plant, but gave us almost unlimited storage capacity.—Lyon & Greenleaf Co.

## OKLAHOMA

Imo, Okla.—The Farmers Co. expect to install a complete feed grinding dept.

Welch, Okla.—The H. W. Cole Co. has installed a sheller and built a corn crib.

Meno, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. are erecting a warehouse for flour, feed, etc.

Tahlequah, Okla.—T. B. Greer and A. Lee Redford of Memphis, Tenn., are now representing the Gardner-Greer Grain Co. buying grain.

Durant, Okla.—The K.O. & G. corn shelling unit of the Durant Milling Co. was burned recently with a loss of \$3,000. It will be rebuilt in a few weeks.

Aline, Okla.—Davidson & Somers Produce Co. installed a feed mill and made an addition to its building. The firm expects to do custom grinding before long.

Vian, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co. of Ft. Worth, Tex., is erecting a corn elevator and installing a corn sheller. C. B. Davis is also reported as erecting an elevator with corn shelling equipment.—P. J. P.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A mill and elevator costing about \$100,000 are being planned by K. Eddie and B. D. Eddie. The feed plant is to have a capacity of 350 tons of feed daily and the elevator storage capacity is to be 100,000 bus.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Mrs. Hazel Moore, widow of Ira Chandler Moore, carpenter, has sued Pat Malloy, contractor, and the Belt Mill & Grain Co. for \$50,000, claiming that Mr. Moore's death was due to a fall while working on a faulty scaffold for the grain company.

Sentinel, Okla.—D. J. Reiter and son, Henry Reiter, sold their interests in the Reiter Grain Co. to G. C. Hayes on Oct. 1. Later E. A. Stapp bot a half interest from Mr. Hayes and they will operate under the firm name of Stapp-Hayes Grain Co. Mr. Stapp is resigning from the management of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Cashion, Okla.—We bot the Pennington Grain Co.'s elevator and are operating it under our regular name as an addition to our list of elevators. As well as the regular elevator equipment there are a Letz Mill and one stone burr mill, and we may install a corn sheller. We will handle all kinds of grain, field seeds, and a complete line of dairy and poultry feeds.—Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co., B. F. White, mgr. (former manager of the Farmers Exchange).

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—John McCormack, manager of the Grain Exchange, is in the hospital recovering from an operation.

Filer, Ida.—We have recently built a small elevator at Filer, handling both grain and beans.—Globe Grain & Milling Co., Ogden, Utah.

Silverton, Ore.—The Fisher Flouring Mills installed another water turbine for the development of power to make dairy and poultry feeds.

Spokane, Wash.—W. A. Ryer, manager of the Ryer Grain Co., died Oct. 26. He was an active member of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Ritzville, Wash.—Victor C. Sieler is raising the cupola 20 ft. on top of his warehouse as it is too low for quick handling of wheat when loading cars.

Scio, Ore.—The Scio Mill & Elvtr. Co. is installing a feed mill in a temporary location until a plant can be built to replace the one burned on Aug. 30.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland and Seattle Merchants Exchanges are contemplating stricter regulations with established brokerage fees, tighter trade rules between members, etc. A retirement fund is suggested to take in memberships for those who are not active in the grain business.

Twin Falls, Ida.—We have recently completed adding a small elevator leg and grain tanks to our plant. Chas. A. Wing is our agent.—Globe Grain & Milling Co., Ogden, Utah.

Seattle, Wash.—Shuzo Simatani, manager of the branch of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., of Kobe here, will be succeeded by S. Nomura, formerly of the New York office. E. D. McPherson will be associated with T. Shimaski in the grain dept.

St. Anthony, Ida.—Our two story warehouse is about complete. We are adding some machinery in the mill. In some instances we are taking out rolls that are too small and adding larger ones, and have added several other machines. The work is being done by our own millwrights.—St. Anthony Flour Mills, G. A. Fitzpatrick, mgr.

Portland, Ore.—While some alterations have been made at the elevator, Terminal No. 4, this past year which will speed up the delivery of grain to vessels and permit us to wash our grain with greater rapidity, no increase in storage facilities has been made, nor is it under consideration at this time.—Philip H. Carroll, ex. sec'y, Commission of Public Docks.

Portland, Ore.—Members of the grain trade are considering the establishment of a grain future market here. A meeting was held with A. M. Chrystal of Balfour, Guthrie Co., chairman of the investigating com'te, presiding. The majority favored the market. A com'te will canvass the grain trade for memberships, which were priced at \$500, with an additional \$50 to be used for financing and establishing quarters for the futures market.

Seattle, Wash.—A merger of the properties of the Montana Flour Mills with headquarters at Lewistown and the Centennial Mill of Seattle is to be brought before the stockholders for their approval. It is planned to have a holding company acquire the stock of both firms which will operate them under their present names. The mills which would be affected are located at Tacoma, Spokane, Reardan, Ritzville, Sprague, Wenatchee, Portland, Great Falls, Bozeman, Harlowton and Lewistown.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Price (Cresbard p. o.), S. D.—A separator has been installed by Thos. Price.

Delmont, S. D.—J. M. Doyle, grain buyer and auctioneer, one of the state's pioneers, died last month.

Irene, S. D.—The Riley-Arneson Co. will erect a building to house the Jay Bee mill recently purchased.

Athol, S. D.—The igniting of gasoline by a burning torch caused a small fire in the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

White, S. D.—B. B. Mueller is agent for the C. A. Brown Co., who recently took over the business of the Davenport Elvtr. Co.

Madison, S. D.—The Ketcham Grain & Fuel Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000. Directors, A. J. Coneylson, J. L. Ketcham and D. Ketcham.

Onida, S. D.—The elevator belonging to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been equipped with Hinkley Head Drives and Fairbanks Morse enclosed type motors. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Spottswood (Hitchcock p.o.), S. D.—I am agent for Kingdon's Elvtr. here. There are two other elevators here owned by Seibert Bros. and Craig.—R. H. Wagner.

Onida, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son have just had Hinkley Head Drives and Fairbanks Morse motors installed in their elevator No. 2, replacing engine put in at time of building in 1925. The elevator built this year for them is also equipped with motors, power being furnished by the local power plant. The T. E. Ibberson Co. built both these elevators and did the installation work.

Utica, S. D.—Repairs and improvements just completed on J. J. Mullaney's elevator by the Van Ness Constr. Co. are installation of a 10-ton truck scale with truck and wagon lift; driveway and office built on to main part; cribbed mill feed house added on to north part of house; gas engine replaced by electric motor; and a 36 ft. steel direct spout to replace the wooden one; all of which makes the house modern in every respect.

## SOUTHEAST

Newport News, Va.—We are opening the C. & O. Elvtr. here after its being closed down for several years. Have very good prospect for a large movement thru this port. Have just installed 2 large oat clippers and all equipment has been put in first class condition to handle a big volume of grain.—F. A. Peterson, grain agt., C. & O. Ry. Elvtr.

## TENNESSEE

Woodbury, Tenn.—The Hoover Mill property has been sold to the Commerce Union Bank.

Memphis, Tenn.—E. W. Wyatt, broker, is reported very ill at his home. His recovery is not expected.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. bot 40,000 sq. feet of vacant property southwest of its present plant.—P. J. P.

## TEXAS

Snyder, Tex.—J. R. Joyce & Sons have installed a feed mill.

San Benito, Tex.—A \$7,000 warehouse is being erected by the San Benito Feed Co.

Alvarado, Tex.—A 35-h.p. oil engine has been installed by the Walden Feed & Produce Co.

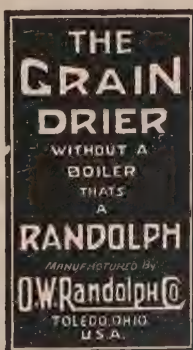
Beaumont, Tex.—The City Dock Commission intends erecting a million dollar grain elevator here.

Gonzales, Tex.—The Shuler Grain Co. has installed a corn crusher that will crush 500 bus. of corn a day.

Bay City, Tex.—W. H. Smith is no longer with us; he is in the feed and flour business for the Sequin Mill & Flour Co.—Carter Grain Co.

Dallas, Tex.—Contract was awarded to Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. for the erection of an additional grain storage building of 100,000 bus. and a warehouse 48x100 ft., one story high and basement for the Lawther Mills.

(Continued on page 594)



Elgin Flour & Feed Co., Elgin, Ill.

This plant is equipped with a Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier



## Grain Carriers

A RAIL-RATE for empty bags was discussed at a hearing held in St. Louis on Nov. 1.

JAMES RICHARDSON of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., was lately chosen a director of the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n.

A NEW WHEAT UNLOADING record was hung up by the "General Garretson" when it unloaded 364,000 bus. at the Great Eastern Elevator in Buffalo in 14 hours.

THE ELECTRIC LINE between Cambridge Springs, Pa., and Erie, Pa., has discontinued service, greatly inconveniencing the dealers of Edinboro, McLane and McKean.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASS'N, devoted to the promotion of waterway transportation, will hold its tenth anniversary convention in St. Louis, Mo., on Nov. 26-7.

A RECORD CARGO of 565,000 bus. is reported for the "Emanuele Accame," an Italian steamer which left Montreal recently. Twelve different kinds of grades of grain were aboard.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—The freighter "Deepwater" is hard and fast on the rocks near here, and the only method by which it can be refloated will be to lighter the cargo of 90,000 bushels of grain.

A HEARING was recently conducted in Washington, D. C., on lake navigation. One of the outcomes of this hearing is expected to be the adoption of a policy by the government fixing opening and closing dates of navigation on the lakes.

AN AVERAGE OF 1468 grain laden cars were moved eastward from Winnipeg daily during the month of October, by the Canadian Pacific. This breaks the previous record of November, 1923, when 1351 cars were moved from Winnipeg to the lake-head daily.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—A cargo of 54,700 bus. of wheat left here during the last few days of October on the Norwegian ship, "Skagatind" bound for Scandinavian Europe. The vessel made a non-stop trip from this port across the Atlantic for Kottenborg, Sweden.

LOADING THE SAME BOX CAR twice is one chance in 36,000,000 in Canada. But it happened at the town of Argue, Manitoba, and within 11 days. The car was Canadian National No. 423,871. And to increase the odds, the car was spotted for the account of the same farmer both times.

CUMULATIVE LOADING of grain cars during the first 42 weeks of the past five years up to Oct. 20 are: 2,006,323 in 1928, 1,919,766 in 1927, 1,918,605 in 1926, 1,808,929 in 1925 and 2,029,319 in 1924. It is just within the past few weeks that loadings during 1928 have been exceeded by those of 1924.

NEW CANAL LOCKS at the entrance of the Mississippi River into the Intercoastal canal, which will require a year and a half to build, will be effected without any interruption of traffic through the present waterway, it was indicated by Maj. R. J. Fowler, U. S. district engineer, following a public hearing.

Fort William, Ont.—Grain unloading records at the head of the lakes were shattered on Oct. 2 when 2,772 box cars were emptied in Fort William and Port Arthur elevator sinks. This is 271 cars more than the previous high mark. Approximately 3,500,000 bus. was unloaded mostly wheat.

THIRTEEN CARS OF GRAIN were recently derailed at Sleemans, Ont., near Fort Frances, Ont., on the Canadian National Rys. On Oct. 25 seven other grain laden cars were derailed and two rolled down a 15-foot embankment when a Canadian National Ry. train went off the track near Campbellford, Ont., 32 miles east of Peterboro, Ont.

DECEMBER 7 is to be the official closing of navigation date, if all ship owners acquiesce and fall in line with the effort being now made by the Canadian Department of Marine to establish this early closing date this year.

CARS LOADED with grain and products during the week ending Oct. 20 totaled 51,826; a decrease of 8,688 cars below the same week of 1927 and 2,489 cars below the same week of two years ago. During the previous four weeks 56,874 cars were loaded during the 7 days ending Oct. 13, 57,592 to Oct. 6, 63,335 to Sept. 29 and 60,217 to Sept. 22.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE for grain shipments out of Canada for Europe and other ocean ports is navigable from July 1 to January 1, according to surveys. This route is nearer to the Prairie Provinces for wheat destined to Europe, and will be a serious competitor with the Head of the Lakes within the next six to ten years, according to C. D. Howe.

WESTERN RAILROADS will increase wages 6½ per cent without changing the rules, or increase wages 7½ per cent and eliminate the double-header and tonnage limitation rules, if the recommendations of the Emergency Board named by President Coolidge to consider this dispute are followed. The engineers and firemen received an increase on May 1, 1928, so this increase is to be retroactive from that date, if favorably acted upon by the railroads.

THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY at Joliet, Ill., has received considerable notoriety of late, due to graft charges against Leslie Small, state director of purchase and construction, and son of Gov. Len Small, as well as against Wm. F. Mulvihill, state superintendent of waterways. An entire contracting organization was taken over by department to circumvent the law providing the state contracts should go to the lowest bidder, it is alleged, only to violate another statute. The construction company receiving the work was favored in return for large campaign donations, according to the suit.

NEW EXPORT GRAIN RATES via the Great Lakes to Oswego, N. Y., and thence to New York City and Boston, effective Nov. 10, will be established 1½ cents lower than at present from Buffalo by the N. Y., O. & W.; B. & M.; N. Y., N. H. & H.; and N. Y. C.-B. & A. This rate is also 1 cent less than that from Buffalo to Philadelphia and Baltimore, to which ports this reduction does not apply. This I. C. C. order resulted from proceedings instituted by the city of Oswego, and comes right on top of an order giving Baltimore a 2 cent differential over New York. Improvements to the new Welland Canal will be completed in 1929, after which much ex-lake tonnage is expected to move through the canal to Oswego.

### New Reconsignment Rule.

A rule effective in the Chicago district Dec. 1 is expected to be published to apply thruout the country generally. It will not affect grain ordered from inspection tracks.

The rule applies only on shipments reconsigned from industries, without being unloaded, to points outside of the switching limits under joint through or reshipping rates, and such reconsignments are subject to an additional charge of \$6.30 per car. The above rule is published as a part of the Chicago District Transit Tariff, and orders for such reconsignments must be handled thru the Transit Bureau.

The new rule reads as follows:

Diversion or reconsignment from tracks of elevators, mills, warehouses or any industry handling grain, grain products, and (or) feed commodities, as shown on pages 10, 11, 12 and 14 of tariff, as amended, after carload shipments of such commodities have been actually or constructively delivered to the receiving track of said industries, will be subject to the through rate, reshipping or proportional rate, as the case may be, properly applicable to such shipments, plus reconsigning charge of \$6.30 per car.

Diversion or reconsignment, in accordance with the provision of the above rule, will only

apply when authorized by the Central Inspection and Weighing Bureau.

### Industrial Traffic League to Meet.

The National Industrial Traffic League has scheduled its annual meeting for the Hotel Astor, New York City, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 22 and 23.

Among the outstanding features on the program is the report of W. R. Scott, chairman of the Bill of Lading Com'te, and sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade. He will take up the no-recourse clause on prepaid Bs/L; changing the B/L terms on account of the Newton Bill; reopening of the Export B/L case, docket No. 4844, and shipments covered by straight Bs/L consigned to one party with instructions to notify or advise another party, or to be delivered only upon surrender of written order or upon surrender of the straight B/L.

J. S. Brown, chairman of the Car Demurrage and Storage Com'te and manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, will discuss demurrage rules Nos. 2-A-3, 3-B-1, 4-E, 8-D-4, 4-A, 2-B-1.

R. C. Fulbright, chairman of the Legislative Com'te will take up the subject of Bs/L in his report.

Geo. C. Conn, chairman of the Transportation Instrumentalities and Car Service Com'te, will include a discussion of clean cars for loading.

R. M. Field, chairman of the Weighing Com'te, will explain the proposed revision of the National Code of Weighing Rules.

The annual dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor on the evening of the first day, at 6:30 p. m. The com'te in charge begs early reservation. Invitation to attend and participate in the meeting is extended by the League's executive sec'y, Joseph H. Beck.

Figures for the 1928 and 1927 wheat crops will be revised in December. Evidences of distribution support the view that the 1927 crop was largely overestimated.—Nat C. Murray, Statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

## GRAIN DRIERS

for

**COARSE GRAINS,  
SEED CORN,  
BEANS,  
PEAS, ETC.**

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## Grain Shortage Claims and the C. & A. R'y.

By W. S. BRAUDT.

Why are shippers of grain from country stations on the C. & A. R'y unable to get reasonable settlement of their claims for shortage on carload shipments of bulk grain, from the C. & A. R'y claim department? Is it because the weights they tender the C. & A. at shipping point are so very different and less reliable than the weights of country shippers on other carriers? It does not sound reasonable to attribute failure to give C. & A. country grain shippers reasonable settlement of their shortage claims entirely to inferior weighing at the loading station. The same type of scales are in use, similar elevator construction and similar human elements that enter into the weighing of grain into cars at country stations on other railroads. There cannot be a monopoly on inferior elevator facilities and weighing methods lying with shippers on the C. & A. and yet those shippers fail to recover their legitimate shortage losses altho they save the carrier the expense of installing and maintaining suitable bulk grain weighing facilities by the simple means of using their own elevator weighing facilities and in addition to that the shipper loads the grain into the cars at another great saving to carrier.

IF the shippers weights are going to be doubted at such time as it is necessary to file a shortage claim because shipper has suffered a loss, THEN it is time for the carrier to install such weighing facilities as will satisfy carrier and shipper alike. It is poor business and flaunting justice in the face to let shipper do all the work with his facilities and then refuse him due remuneration when he has a legitimate shortage claim using as a basis the time worn arguments that his scales must have been wrong, or that he must have made errors, or that his scales haven't been periodically tested or, in short, no reliance can be given his honest

weighing efforts, altho carrier has not seen fit to install adequate weighing facilities as was contemplated when there was incorporated in the laws of Illinois a statute providing for suitable weighing facilities where 50,000 bushels or more of bulk grain have been shipped during the previous year. (See L. '77, page 168, section 1.)

If proper consideration of shippers weights cannot be given by the C. & A. receivers, then let the alternative be applied and suitable scaling facilities installed and operated by the carrier.

Railroad revenue has suffered enough set backs from one cause or another. Costs of operation are high and combined with other causes make service at a suitable profit somewhat difficult. Yet the country shipper does his part; donates his facilities, time and labor to the preparation of the car, to the weighing of contents prior to loading, and to the actual placing of the lading into the car, yet in the complaint we have considered, the shipper can possibly, by going to law and staying with it, eventually recover a small portion of his loss. I say a small portion because if he recovers in full the sum it takes him to get his court decision will still leave him far in arrears of breaking even.

Let's give the country shipper his just dues on this matter of doing the car preparation work, weighing and loading the grain. He doesn't like freight claim route to get his money back any better than the carrier likes to have a net loss thrust upon it; but shippers weights are past the infancy stage of weighing and he is entitled to proper consideration without having to resort to the courts.

A carbohydrate, a tri-fructose anhydride consisting of three fructose molecules less three molecules of water, was recently discovered by Prof. Tillmanns, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in rye flour, and is said to be characteristic, enabling rye flour to be detected in mixture.

## I. C. C. Activities.

In 21595 Wolcott & Lincoln of Kansas City ask \$491.67 reparation on several cars of corn shipped to Chicago over the Alton.

In 21614 the Farmers Grain & Trading Co., of Westby, Mont., makes complaint against the Soo for unreasonable rates on rye from its elevator in Westby Township, North Dakota, to Minneapolis and Duluth. Reparation is asked.

In 20339, Larabee Flour Mills v. Frisco the Commission found unreasonable the out of line rates on grain from points in Southwestern Missouri milled in transit at Clinton, Mo., between Jan. 1, 1925, and Mar. 1, 1927. The Frisco admitted that the charges, amounting to 3c to 5c per 100 lbs., were unreasonable, but had to be collected thru an inadvertence in tariff publication.

In 20132, Rodney Mlg. Co. v. Frisco, and Washburn Crosby Co. v. U. P. and I. & I. No. 3073, the Commission has found unreasonable the rates on grain from Kansas milled in transit and shipped to Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri. Reparation is awarded. The increased rates under 3073 are found not justified. It was found that the rates should not exceed those established in Oklahoma Corporation Commission v. A. & S. in 101 I. C. C. 116.

In 20166, Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. Santa Fe, the Commission found unreasonable the charges on 2 cars of corn from Melrose, N. M., to Monrovia and Santa Barbara, Cal. Reparation was awarded. The railroad company had collected on 60,000 pounds, when the shipper asked for a 60,000 but was furnished a 50,000 capacity car. The tariff provided that actual weight would apply but in no case less than 60,000 lbs. The Commission condemned carriers' practice of assessing charges at the published minimum when the cars furnished at carriers' convenience could not be loaded to the minimum. The Commission ordered the railroad company to publish a new rule basing minimum on actual weight when car of less capacity than ordered was furnished.

Poland levied an export duty of 10 zloty per 100 kilos of oats recently.

# 200,000 Bushels' Daily Capacity HESS DRIERS

NOW BUILDING

Bastian Grain Co., Chicago, Ill.	- - -	18,000 Bushels
Panama Pacific Elevator, Victoria, B. C.	- - -	18,000 Bushels
Norris Grain Co., So. Chicago, Ill. Cap. now added	- - -	18,000 Bushels
Total daily capacity at this elevator 54,000 bushels.		
Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	- - -	36,000 Bushels
New York Central Ry. Co., Export Elevator Weehawken, N. J.	- - -	110,000 Bushels

*The World's Largest and Finest Elevators Use Hess Driers.*

## HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

1207 SO. WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

## HESS DRIER CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

68 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.



## Supreme Court Decisions

**CROP LIEN** executed by mortgagor after transferring possession of land to mortgagee after default in payment of debt held subject to lien of landlord for rent, when advancements were made with knowledge that mortgagor was in possession as tenant of mortgagee; C. S. § 2481, being inapplicable.—*Montague v. Thorpe*. Supreme Court of North Carolina. 144 S. E. 691.

**CHattel MORTGAGE ON CROPS.**—An assignee of a mortgagor for benefit of creditors is not a bona fide purchaser, and a chattel mortgage which is a valid lien on crops as against mortgagor is also valid as against assignee who stands in place of mortgagor. A chattel mortgage on crops yet to be grown is valid.—*In re Miller*. Petition of Fremont Cooperative Produce Co. Supreme Court of Michigan. 221 N. W. 146.

**LANDLORD'S LIEN** for rent, whether special, on crops grown on premises under Civ. Code 1910, § 3340, or general, arising on levy of distress warrant, is not lien created by judgment or obtained through legal proceedings, and hence is not discharged by filing of petition for tenant's discharge in bankruptcy under Bankruptcy Act, § 67f (11 USCA § 107[f]), though within four months of creation of lien.—*White v. Idelson*. Court of Appeals of Georgia. 144 S. E. 802.

**CLAIM BARRED BY LAPSE OF TIME.**—Suit against connecting carrier to recover damage to goods shipped, commenced after expiration of two-year and one-day limitation period prescribed by B/L, held barred under Carmack Amendment and Cummins Amendment (49 USCA § 20[11]), where no previous claim of any kind was made the shipper, notwithstanding fact that plaintiff in meantime was carrying on litigation with initial carrier; such suit not suspending limitation as to other carriers.—*Lyon v. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.* Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. 163 N. E. 180.

**DAMAGES FOR DISCRIMINATION IN RATES.**—Where shipper was unaware that carrier was giving lower rates by drawback to other shippers, and had right to assume that carrier would charge all shippers in accordance with filed rates, and obtained knowledge thereof after date when last shipment involved in suit was made, shipper did not make payment with full knowledge of all facts, and hence was not precluded from recovering damages because payment was voluntary. Passage of rate regulation statute prohibiting preferences, which furnished no remedy to shippers for discrimination in rates, does not take away shippers' common-law right of action for damages for such discrimination.—*National Radiator Co. v. Pennsylvania R. Co.* Circuit Court of New Jersey, Mercer County. 143 Atl. 85.

**BURNING OF GRAIN BOAT DURING UNLOADING.**—Where barge with cargo of grain arrived at port of destination, and was moored at dock of elevator in care of which it was to be delivered, but after part of cargo was unloaded elevator burned, and barge necessarily was moved, and fire which had spread thereto was extinguished before it substantially injured the cargo, and thereafter, as soon as a substitute place of delivery had been furnished by the grain owners, the barge owner resumed and completed the delivery, held, that the barge owner, though previous to such last movement it had formally abandoned the barge to the underwriters carrying the insurance thereon, had before its abandonment made sufficient delivery of the entire cargo, and thereby earned right to payment of all the freight.—*Jenkins*

*S. S. Co. v. Cargo of Barley*. U. S. District Court, Michigan. 28 Fed. (2d) 135.

### Buyer Entitled to Specified Billing.

Ralston Purina Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., plaintiff, v. Domestic Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., defendant, before Arbitration Appeals Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of W. W. Manning, John S. Green, Geo. E. Booth, Geo. B. Wood and A. S. MacDonald.

Appeal from a majority award by the Feed Arbitration Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n disallowing the claim of the plaintiff amounting to \$80.40, the Ralston Purina Co., appealing.

On Sept. 30, 1926, the plaintiff bought from the defendant two cars grey shorts with Texas tags at \$1.60 per cwt. "F.O.B. Group 1, Texas, sacked, fast as possible within a week shipment, route via A. T. & S. F. to Ralston Purina Co., of Texas, Fort Worth, Tex." On this contract two cars with a gross weight of 100,500 pounds were shipped by a mill at Wichita, Kan., and the billing used involved a combination of the Kansas intra-state rate plus the Oklahoma mileage scale from the Kansas-Oklahoma line to Fort Worth, which effected quite a saving to the shipper as compared to the rate published from the point of origin via the milling point to Group 1 Texas, or Fort Worth as a Group 1 point. The plaintiff contends that when he had occasion to use this billing to other Group 1 points in Texas, or beyond Fort Worth, he was penalized by additional freights over what he would have had to pay had the shorts been delivered to him on the Group 1 rate as specified in the contract, and estimates this freight penalty at 8 cents per cwt. or \$80.40 on the two cars.

We interpret this contract as requiring delivery at Fort Worth on the Group 1 Texas rate as the plaintiff clearly specified "F.O.B. Group 1 Texas" with the instructions to ship to Fort Worth. This rate basis is published, and has been for a good many years, in Leland's Southwestern Tariff 32, and such billing is preferred by transit houses as the balance of the state is grouped with fixed balances over Group 1 regardless of point of origin, whereas the billing on which these shipments were delivered would take variable balances beyond Fort Worth depending upon mileage and with little relationship to the group balances, and commodities on such billing are generally available at Fort Worth at a lower price than if delivered on the Group 1 rate. The defendant, by reason of his location and the character of his business, should have not been ignorant of this situation.

We find, however, that the billing on which these two cars moved from Kiowa, Kan., could be converted to the Group 1 rate via Wichita, Kan., at a cost of 6½ cents per cwt., and we allow the plaintiff's claim to that extent.

We, therefore, reverse the majority award of the Feed Arbitration Com'te, and hereby order the defendant, the Domestic Milling Co., to pay to the plaintiff, Ralston Purina Co., Inc., the sum of 6½ cents per cwt. on the 100,500 pounds involved, or \$65.32, and the arbitration and appeal fees are assessed against the defendant.

### Mexico Bans U. S. Wheat from Kansas, Missouri and Illinois.

The importation of wheat into Mexico from Kansas, Missouri and Illinois is to be prohibited by the officials of that government, effective Nov. 20.

The reasons given to the U. S. Department of Commerce for this drastic action are the alleged prevalent flag smut plague.

Wheat grown in other states is to be permitted importation only when accompanied by fumigation certificates properly endorsed by the various Mexican Consulates in the various large cities, or other points of origin. This fumigation requirement is made as a reciprocal measure.

### Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Braund  
Aud. and Treas.  
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman  
General Counsel  
Chicago, Ill.

### Grain Trade News.

(Continued from page 591)

**Texarkana, Tex.**—The Clark Lynn Grain Co. was robbed of \$600 recently, the thieves gaining entrance thru a window and dynamiting the safe.

**Lockney, Tex.**—The elevator of the Home Grain Co. has been leased by Buster Armstrong of Plainview, former manager, who will operate a general grain business.

**Dalhart, Tex.**—Mr. Cozart of Amarillo bot the elevator formerly owned by Otto-Johnson from Talmadge Abney. He intends to open for business when the overhauling is done.

**Wichita Falls, Tex.**—J. J. Fite of the Wichita Mill & Elevtr. Co. was married to Miss Doris Ragland of Dallas on Oct. 11, to the complete surprise of the office personnel. Mr. nad Mrs. Fite returned to Wichita Falls Oct. 22 after a brief honeymoon trip.

**Amarillo, Tex.**—We have incorporated with offices in the Fisk Bldg. We are building a 250,000-bu. elevator and hope to have it completed Jan. 1. Our elevator is to be studded iron clad construction with 2,500 bu. Eureka Cleaner, Clipper, Hess Drier, and a capacity of 20 cars per day. We also have in connection an iron clad warehouse 50x150. We expect to do a general grain business with possibly some storage. Stockholders and officers are: Lester Stone, pres.; S. A. Jones, vice pres.; C. C. Ridings, sec'y, and D. I. Barnett, treas.—Central Grain Elevator Co.

### WISCONSIN

**Moquah, Wis.**—S. E. Sterche has purchased and will operate the Moquah Flour Mill.

**Trevor, Wis.**—We propose the construction of an elevator here as quickly as arrangements can be made.—Trevor Stockyards.

**Kewaunee, Wis.**—The Kewaunee Grain Co. has installed a Robinson Grinder and the W. Seyk Co. has put in a custom mill grinder.

**Menomonie, Wis.**—The Menomonie Milling Co. is now grinding rye in place of barley. This is said to leave only 5 barley mills in the United States.

**Saukville, Wis.**—The Dadmun-La Budde Co. of North Milwaukee and West Allis has opened a feed warehouse here. They will handle flour, feeds, poultry supplies, etc., and buy oats, barley, rye and wheat.

### MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Maxmillan Rahr, 75, part owner of the Cereal Products Co., died of heart disease recently.

Harold Deutsch, son of Herman Deutsch of the Deutsch & Sickert Co., won a fellowship from Harvard university enabling him to study in Vienna, Berlin and Paris.

Paul C. Rutherford, vice-pres. of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, and O. B. Saner, sec'y of Bickley, Mandeville & Wimple, Inc., Chicago, were recently admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

The fire damage to the terminal elevator we operate here has been fully repaired and a new headhouse added. All work will be fully completed by the middle of this month.—Charles F. Coughlin, mgr., consignment department, The Riels Co.

### WYOMING

**Wheatland, Wyo.**—The Wheatland Roller Mill Co., whose plant has been closed for repairs for three months, has resumed operation with Percy Bliss head miller and Alex Cole and Cap Wilson plant superintendents.

**Laramie, Wyo.**—Our elevator is in course of construction. We hope to have it finished Nov. 1. Capacity will be about 8 to 10 cars of grain, 100,000 lbs. capacity. We are not figuring on storing, only sacking, cleaning and grinding.—The Gem City Grocery Co., Jas. M. Christensen.

**Australia**—The West Australian Government is giving attention to the opening of Esperance Bay as an export port for wheat, according to a recent issue of the "Sydney Morning Herald." It is stated that it is ideally situated for exporting wheat overseas from the big stretch of agricultural land which lies behind it, where already many settlers have commenced to cultivate wheat. This port is on the south coast of Australia, and it would draw supplies from an area quite different from that which feeds the ports on the western coast.



## Fires from Engine Backfire Are Preventable.

BY C. W. GUSTAFSON, CHIEF ENGINEER MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

During the past eight years losses caused by the backfire of gasoline and kerosene engines have cost mill and elevator owners more than a quarter of a million dollars in property loss. Actual property loss is a comparatively small item when one considers that several deaths and a number of accidents have accompanied the property loss. Going back further, statistics show that the total fire loss paid during the past fifteen years on losses directly attributable to the backfiring of engines exceeds \$700,000.

While it is true that a great many of the gasoline and kerosene engines formerly used to drive grain elevators, feed mills, and some of the smaller flour mills have been replaced by electric motors, we still find, and may expect to find for some time to come, such engines in mills and elevators in remote localities where electric service is not yet available. Accordingly, we can expect the backfire hazard to remain with us as a serious source of fire loss unless steps are taken to guard against the hazard.

THE ENGINEERS of the fire insurance companies have given the problem thorough study, first to determine what causes backfire, and secondly, to develop means for preventing property and life loss from backfire. "Back-firing" is the term applied to the striking back of flame from the cylinder of a carburetion

or kerosene or the vapors which ordinarily surround carburetors. Thus, with practically no cost, effective protection against this serious hazard is obtained.

TRIAL INSTALLATIONS indicate that the following points should be given consideration when making the installation:

(1) All connections must be air tight. If the air intake opening on the carburetor is of such construction that a threaded pipe connection cannot be made, short pieces of rubber hose may be used to connect the piping to the carburetor or the piping may be welded to the flange on the carburetor.

(2) Pipe of a larger diameter than that of the air intake opening should be used in order

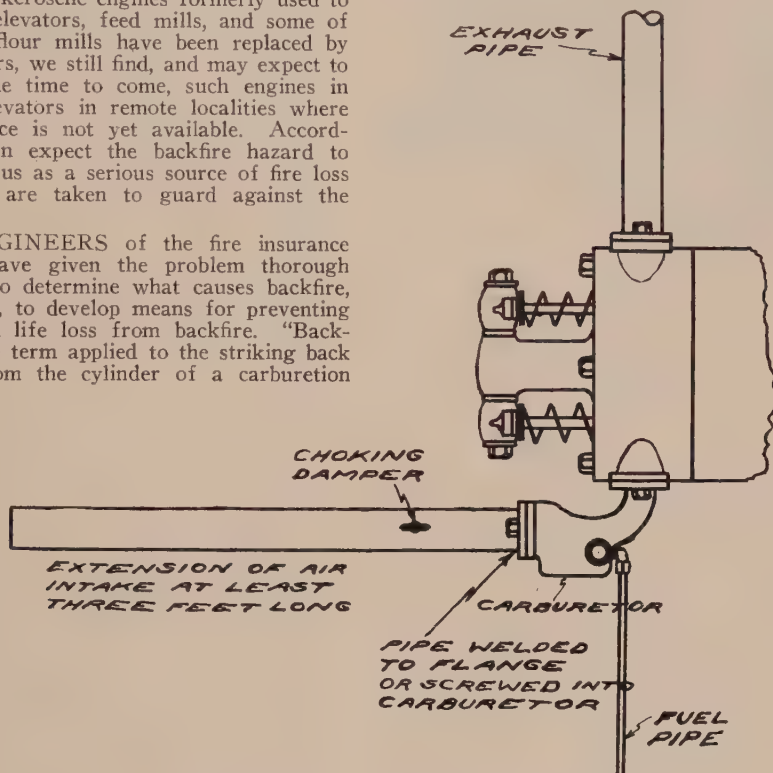
that the operating characteristics of the engine be not changed by increasing the friction on the air entering the carburetor. A pipe twice the diameter of the air intake opening is usually sufficient.

(3) If it is necessary to interfere with the choking device of the engine in attaching the pipe, a small butterfly choke valve, similar in construction to a stove pipe damper, may be inserted at some convenient point in the pipe. This will permit the carburetor to be choked and allow easy starting of the engine.

(4) In engines where the air intake is piped into the hollow base of the engine, no change is necessary, provided the connecting pipe between the air intake and the hollow base is always kept in place.

(5) If priming is necessary in addition to the choking, a small priming cock may be screwed into the intake pipe for introducing priming fuel. The priming fuel should be kept in an approved safety can.

The illustration herewith shows how the pipe is attached to the carburetor. It is an effective remedy for a very serious hazard, and the owner of any mill or elevator in which is installed a carburetion engine should take steps to install this protection without delay.



Air Intake of Gas Engine Extended to Fires from Back-Firing.

engine thru the inlet passage, usually evidenced by a considerable flash of flame thru the air intake opening of the carburetor. During investigations, it was found that an engine backfires from one or a combination of the following circumstances:

- (1) **LEAN MIXTURE** of air and fuel, which burns so slowly that the flame continues until the opening of the intake valve, when it ignites the incoming charge in the intake pipe.
- (2) **VALVE STEM STICKING** to guide, either retarding the closing of the intake valve or holding it partially open.
- (3) **WEAK OR BROKEN INTAKE** valve spring, permitting sluggish action of the valve.
- (4) **IMPROPER TIMING**, allowing a spark in the cylinder to occur during the intake stroke.
- (5) **LEAKY VALVE**, due to warping, pitting, or carbon deposits on the face of the valve.
- (6) **SUDDEN CHANGE** in speed of engine due to sudden change in load.

OBVIOUSLY, a great deal can be done toward eliminating the backfiring of engines by proper maintenance, but in spite of this even the best of engines will backfire. Therefore, the problem became one of devising means of preventing damage from backfire.

Fortunately, the solution is simple and inexpensive. Simply attach a length of pipe to the air intake opening of the carburetor, extending it out of doors, or at least to a point not less than three feet from the carburetor where there is no combustible material to support the flame from the backfire. Now should the engine backfire, the flame will extinguish itself inside of the iron pipe rather than igniting the gasoline



## Ice Is A Poor Fire Extinguisher

You can't put out a fire with ice. Yet that's what you may have to try during the winter, if you don't plan to fix the fire barrels so that the coldest weather will not freeze them. Better plan now to beat old King Winter.

Write for full particulars to

**Carbondale Fire Protection Co.**  
Carbondale, Pennsylvania

## Books Received

**DIRECTORY of Ohio Flour Mills**, for 1928, by cities and towns and by counties, has been compiled and published by Frank H. Tanner, sec'y Ohio Millers State Ass'n, Columbus, O. Price, \$3.

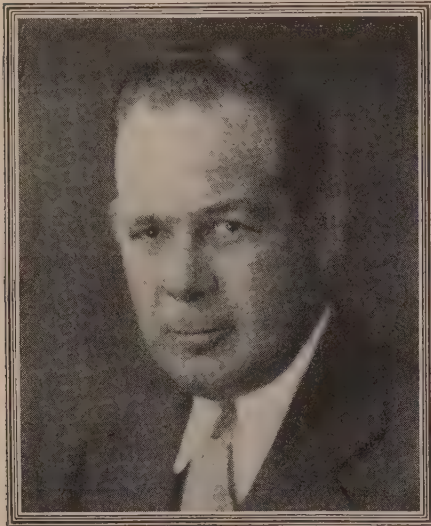
**ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS, for Flour Mills, Feed Mills and Grain Elevators**, is the title of a booklet filling a need at a time when so many elevator operators are considering a change to the more up-to-date bearings. After reading the chapters on the saving of power, reduction in size of power unit required, reduction in power demand charge, easier starting, reduction in maintenance expense, elimination of fire hazard, elimination of accidents, cost of bearings, and what users say, the elevator operator will conclude to install these improved bearings at the first opportunity, finding on the last two pages of the brochure diagrams of line shaft and transmission to head pulleys that will enable him to jot down figures that will be the basis of an estimate by any supply house on the cost of changing elevator head drive to anti-friction bearings. The self-aligning feature of anti-friction bearings makes them valuable in a grain elevator where the sagging of the house may throw bearings out of line with resultant binding. Published by and sent gratis on application to the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, 230 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

**RAILWAY DEMURRAGE CHARGES** is the only comprehensive work on the subject, stating in logical and coherent form the salient features of theory, law and practice in demurrage matters. The book covers about every question of demurrage that could arise, with an index making it valuable as a work of reference. The chapters cover "Nature of and Jurisdiction Over Demurrage," "Formal Requirements of Demurrage Charges," "Assessment of Demurrage Charges," "Defenses in Demurrage Cases," "Procedure in Demurrage Cases," "Reciprocal Demurrage," "Penalty Charges Akin to Demurrage," "Application to Short Line Carriers," with an appendix containing the sections cited, of the cases, conference rulings, Interstate Commerce Act, and Elkins Act; as well as storage rules, car record forms and glossary. Accompanying the text at the foot of each page are notes aggregating hundreds in number quoting, citing or abstracting decisions, cases and rules to support the statements of the author, who has drawn upon his broad experience as attorney and examiner for the Commission, lecturer on interstate commerce law at George Washington University and North western University, instructor in transportation at Lake Forest College, author of "Procedure and Proof Before the Interstate Commerce Commission" and "Regulation of Public Utility Wages." By Harleigh H. Hartman, M.A., LL. M., D.C.L. Cloth, 220 pages, \$5. Traffic Publishing Co., 150 Lafayette st., New York.



## J. A. Manley to Direct Fairbanks-Morse Sales.

John A. Manley, who has, for the past three years, been Manager of Sales Development for Fairbanks, Morse & Co., has been elected vice president in charge of sales. Mr. Manley,



J. A. Manley, Chicago, Ill.

whose career has been one of rapid advancement in the business world, was formerly Manager of Accounts for the nationally known advertising agency of Henri, Hurst & McDonald. In his connection with advertising Mr. Manley made a detailed study of the problems of industrial business development and it was the result of this work that brought him into the Fairbanks-Morse organization.

In 1911 he was graduated from Northwestern University and entered the sales department of the Republic Tire & Rubber Co. After four years with this organization he joined the advertising staff of one of Chicago's newspapers. Later he was connected with Hart, Schaffner & Marx, studying the problems of the retail merchant, and after two years in this connection went with Henri, Hurst & McDonald.

In its varied line of products which include Diesel engines, pumps, motors, scales, railway equipment, small light plants and automatic water plants and similar items, Fairbanks, Morse & Co. has an interesting sales problem. That the problem is being effectively handled under the present management is shown by the steadily increasing volume of business flowing into the Fairbanks-Morse organization.

STATION KFEQ will broadcast on a wavelength of 535 meters after Nov. 11, over which the St. Joseph Grain Exchange will send out its cash markets. With a power of 2,500 watts, the markets will be available at 9:30, 11, 12, 1 and 2.

Thru the practice of clean-up measures, the corn borer has been reduced in numbers both in 1927 and in 1928 (in Kent and Essex counties, Ontario). The corn acreage, which had been reduced 65 per cent, has this year been increased 25 per cent and very good mature corn is now being harvested in the same fields where complete destruction was experienced three years ago. These results prove conclusively that farmers are both willing and able to control the corn borer once they have personally seen evidence of the severe damage that it is capable of doing.—Dr. W. H. Larriemer, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in charge of corn borer control work.

## Patents Granted

1,686,519. **Conveyor.** Frank W. Cutler, Portland, Ore. In a traveling belt conveyor: a pair of adjacent rollers; a floating roller beneath said adjacent rollers held in contact with each thereof by the traveling belt.

1,688,720. **Treatment of Seed.** August Klages, Magdeburg Sudost, Germany. Noxious agents such as bacteria and the like are destroyed by a composition of a salt of a basic aromatic compound having an amino group directly attached to the ring, mercuric chloride adapted to react with said salt and an inorganic chloride capable of accelerating the reaction.

1,690,529. **Grain Separator.** Clarence W. Carter, Minneapolis, Minn. A separator of the kind described comprising a sieve and propelling means operative to propel the stock against the sieve with a to and fro movement in a circular path greater in one direction than in the other so that the stock is given a resultant progressive flow in a given direction.

1,689,496. **Conveyor Roller.** Whitley B. Moore, Canton, O., assignor to the Timkin Roller Bearing Co., Canton. The hollow roller is rotatably mounted on a shaft, a tubular member extending thru the roller, and conical roller bearings comprising cones, cups and rollers interposed between the shaft and the tubular member, the tubular member having portions struck up therefrom and constituting abutments for the cups of the roller bearings.

1,688,739. **Car Seal.** Lou Q. Moore, Pueblo, Colo. The seal is a combination of a locket having an aperture in one wall thereof, a shackle adapted to have both of its ends locked within said locket, a lug on said shackle remote from the end thereof adapted to project through the aperture from the locket and co-operating interlocking elements on the two ends of the shackle adapted to permanently engage each other when said ends of the shackle are within said locket.

1,689,972. **Grain Separator.** Andrew E. Rothgarn, Minneapolis, assignor to Samuel C. Clow, Minneapolis, Minn. The combination with an axially inclined cylindrical separator for holding materials to be separated comprising annular grate bars, of cleaners between the grate bars, a cylindrical screen surrounding the separator, a cylindrical collecting drum surrounding the screen, and means for rotating the separator, screen and drums.

1,686,953. **Mixing Apparatus.** Ralston B. Brown, Los Angeles, Cal. An apparatus for the continuous mixing and delivery of semi-solid material, comprising a housing having an inlet port in the upper portion of one side wall and an outlet port in the lower portion of the opposed side wall, a rotatable shaft extending between said walls, a plurality of knives

mounted on shaft and spaced longitudinally thereof and in staggered relation to each other.

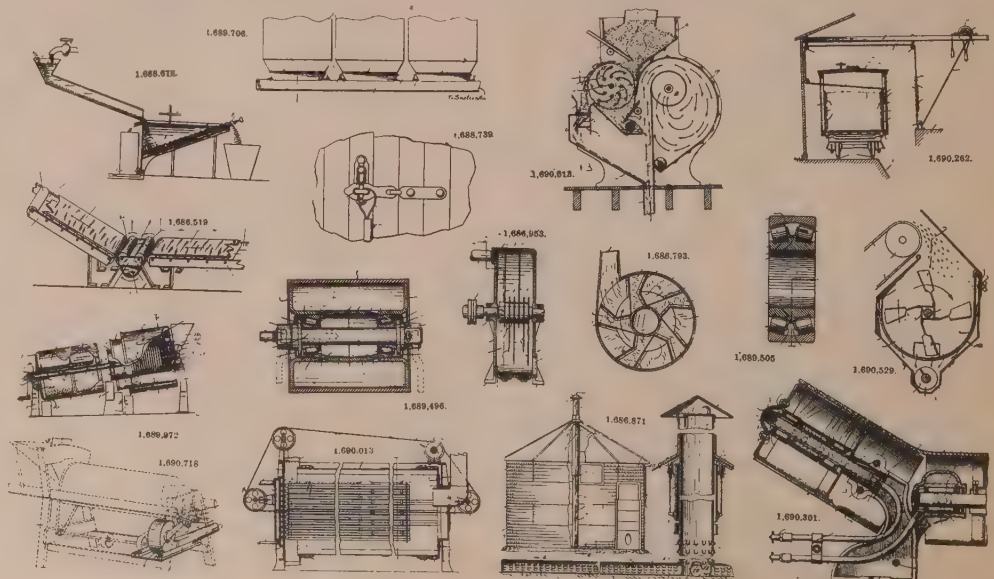
1,690,718. **Seed Treating Machine.** Claude C. Calkins, Spokane, Wash. The machine has a pair of angularly disposed discharge spouts, a fan blower and its intake pipe, a pneumatic head having a sleeve telescoping with the pipe, a pair of angularly disposed intake boxes integral with the sleeve and forming part of the head, said boxes having open inner faces for engagement with the outer walls of the spouts, flanges on said inner faces, and means for attaching the boxes to the spouts.

1,689,505. **Cage for Roller Bearings.** Haakon Styri, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to the Skayef Ball Bearing Co., Hartford, Conn. The combination with a roller bearing having inner and outer race rings and two rows of rollers, the inner ring having an outwardly directed guiding flange between the rows of rollers, of a sheet metal cage comprising a center part constructed and adapted to conform to and ride upon the perimeter of the guiding flange, side flanges carried by such center part and projecting outwardly with a laterally flaring formation and constructed and adapted to conform to and engage the inner or abutting ends of the rollers, and fingers projecting laterally from the rims of the flanges for interposition between the rollers.

1,686,793. **Art of Elevating Grain.** Carl Brecinski, Mauston, Wis. This device is a combination with a rotor comprising a set of chutes supported for rotation about a common axis and interconnected at their respective ends adjacent said axis, said chutes extending inwardly of the periphery of the rotor and being inclined rearwardly of the direction of rotation thereof, of a casing providing an outlet, and inlet areas leading respectively to the space between the ends of the chutes and to the spaces between said chutes outwardly of their interconnection, and a hopper arranged to deliver material into one of the inlet areas.

1,686,871. **Combination Corn Crib and Grain Bin.** Geo. A. Meek, Leon, Ia. The grain bin has a ventilating pipe extending from above the bin downwardly to the lower portion thereof, ventilation tubes detachably connected with the lower part of the first pipe, the tubes being loosely connected with the first pipe whereby their outer ends may be raised to permit their removal for the use of the bin floor, the tubes extending radially therefrom, the outer ends of the tubes terminating short of the wall of the grain bin, and ventilating holes in the tubes, the ventilating holes having tongues extending outwardly and downwardly from the upper sides thereof.

1,690,013. **Drying or Cooling Material.** Alex G. Huhn, Minneapolis, assignor to A. Huhn Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. The apparatus comprises a rotatable casing, a plurality of fixed tubes extending within the casing, the tubes serving to contain a temperature-changing agent, a scraping device engaging the exterior of said tubes, cables extending thru the opposite ends of the casing and attached to the scraping device, drums around which the cables pass, a shaft to which the drums are secured,





and means for rocking the shaft to cause reciprocation of the scraping device.

**1,690,262. Grain Door Remover.** Andrew Westling, Minneapolis, assignor to Concrete Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. The apparatus is a combination of a relatively stationary support, a guide member mounted on the support in position to be disposed at one side of a freight car opposite a doorway thereof and at a height somewhat above the upper edge of the top grain door at side, a flexible member passing thru guide member and adapted to be extended thru the car transversely thereof and to the opposite side, an extricating hook connected to the end of the flexible member and adapted to be disposed below the lower edge of the top grain door at the opposite side of the car, and means for transmitting pull upon the flexible member to withdraw the top grain door and cause the same to move inwardly and upwardly over the grain within the car.

**1,688,678. Cleaning Threshed Cereals.** Alberto Altamirano, Mexico City, Mex., assignor to Moises Solano, Mexico City. This is a continuous process of cleaning threshed corn and other cereals, comprising the steps of feeding the grains, while submerged in a moving current of water, thru an extended, downwardly-inclined path and separating the heavier particles of impurities from the grains during their travel by the action of the current; discharging the grains and water at the bottom of the path directly upon the surface of the water in a vat; continuously forcing back the light floating particles and removing them at one side of the vat while keeping the surface of the water at the other side clear; and elevating the grains which sink to the bottom and removing them at the clear side of the vat, while subjecting them to a continuous rubbing action during their elevation.

**1,689,706. Cottonseed Conveyor.** John H. Whitley, Stantonsburg, N. C. This pneumatic conveyor comprises a flue having an opening in its upper wall, said opening being defined by upstanding walls providing a hopper, a shaft supported by opposed walls of the hopper and extending thru the hopper, a valve for the opening in the flue fixed to the shaft and opening into the flue, a rock arm carried by the shaft and providing means for constantly urging the valve into open position, a second arm carried by the shaft, a disc supported for rotation, the second arm having contact with the periphery of the disc, the periphery of the disc having a depression into which the arm extends upon rotation of the disc to permit the valve to move into open position, the valves being positively maintained shut by the engagement of the arm with the perimeter of the disk, except when the arm is released by the depression of the disk.

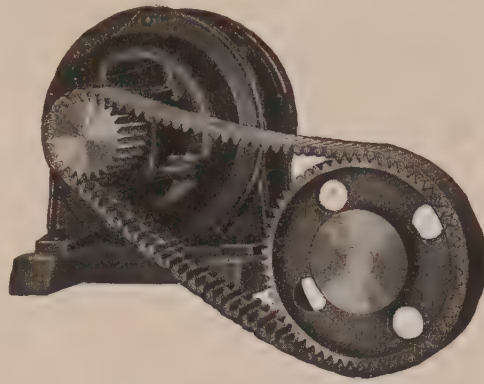
**1,690,301. Belt Conveyor Support.** Hermon E. Howard, Chicago, assignor to Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. In a support for a conveyor belt, the combination of a bracket, an inclined hollow shaft having its inner end fixedly secured in the bracket, a troughing roll comprising a rim, a head at the outer end of the rim having an opening therein through which the shaft may pass, a head adjacent the inner end of the rim and a hub between the heads, a cap removably secured to the outer head and forming a closure for said opening, the outer end of the shaft and the cap being provided with abutting surfaces to limit the inward movement of the roll, means adjacent the outer end of the shaft for holding the roll against outward movement, and means for delivering lubricant to the inner end of the shaft and from the shaft to the bearing surfaces between the hub and the shaft.

**1,690,513. Reclaiming Attachment for Scalpers.** John J. Varusky, Minneapolis, assignor to Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. A scalping screen continuously movable in a definite direction and provided with openings much larger than required to freely pass therethru all grains such as wheat, oats, barley and rye, whereby the body of commingled grain will pass freely thru the scalping screen but large long objects such as straw, sticks, nails, leaves and pieces of paper will be carried over the scalping screen carrying therewith a small amount of good grain, in combination with a reclaiming screen receiving the materials carried over by the scalping screen and having openings through which the grain can pass but thru which the foreign objects such as straw, sticks, nails, leaves and pieces of paper cannot pass, whereby the grain is saved from the coarse scalplings, and a grain receiving hopper

common to the scalping screen and the reclaiming screen.

## Link-Belt S. C. Drives from Stock Now Available Up to 60 H. P.

The Link-Belt Company's new silent chain drives from stock book, just published for its trade, evidences the soundness of an idea advanced by that organization some four years ago, when it inaugurated the plan of furnishing silent chain drives from stock. At that time it announced that silent chain drives of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to



A Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive.

10 h.p. would be available from stock, as a joint result of standardization and quantity production.

Therefore, for more than twenty years the installation of silent chain drives had been strictly an engineering problem. By the plan proposed to simplify the ordering of drives through the provision of carefully arranged tables, etc., that customers would be enabled to order direct from stock. In 1926 the range of horsepowers was increased to 15 h.p.

Now, two years later, the demand for drives from stock has made it necessary to increase the range to 60 h.p. According to its latest silent chain publication, Book No. 725, it will be possible to obtain drives as high as 60 h.p. in practically any reduction from 1 to 1 to 7 to 1, for immediate delivery by distributors in the principal cities of the United States.

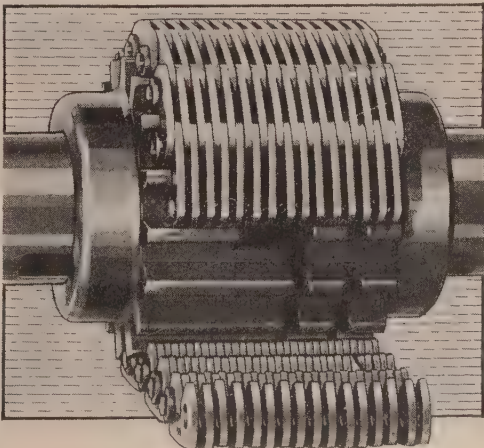
The "drives from stock" plan does not, of course, in any way affect the range of horsepowers available in the silent chain engineering drives which this company furnishes to industry in general, in drives up to 1,000 h.p. and over.

## A New Flexible Coupling.

Chain drives have a flexibility that aids in starting and relieves motors and machinery from undue strain, an advantage so highly appreciated by users in difficult installations that the Morse Chain Co. has brought out a still more flexible coupling shown in the engraving herewith.

The Morse Flexible Coupling consists primarily of a Morse Silent Chain wrapping two sprockets, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  the width of chain, one with guide groove in center of face to hold chain in place; the other with no guide groove and free to float under the chain. The chain fits loose enough on the sprockets to take care of ordinary misalignment or lack of parallelism.

Its high efficiency, durability and simplicity



Flexible Coupling of Morse Silent Chain.

should recommend this coupling to users of flexible couplings.

## Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size  $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$  inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

## Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.

## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 160 pages,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$  inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917)** For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages,  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6$  inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code:** 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Cloth bound. Price \$3.50.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code,** with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9$  inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition.** Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size  $6 \times 7$  inches, 204 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

**Calpack Code (1923)** is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$  ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



## Feedstuffs

**TAYLORVILLE, ILL.**—The Chamber of Commerce is supporting a project for a large soy bean mill.

**SAUK CENTER, MINN.**—A new feed mill was recently opened for operation by the A. S. Harland Flour & Feed Co.

**CLYMER, N. Y.**—The Meyerink Milling Co. has installed a complete molasses mixing plant, and built an addition for increased sacked storage.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**—The Ransom Coal & Grain Co. just finished the installation of a large capacity Miracle Molasses process machine.

**CHEHALIS, WASH.**—The new feed manufacturing plant of the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n is rapidly nearing completion.

**BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**—The dates of Feb. 19-20 were set lately by the executive com'tee of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants for the annual mid-winter meeting.

**MCCOMB, MISS.**—The McComb Milling Co. has amended its charter and increased its capital stock to \$25,000 and will probably enlarge its feed manufacturing business.

**ELLENSBURG, WASH.**—A new \$25,000 three-story water-power feed mill built to replace the facilities lost by W. H. Hope & Co. in August, is now complete and in operation.

**CLEVELAND, TENN.**—The Cleveland Milling Co. recently completed a modern feed manufacturing plant, built in conjunction with an increased flour capacity expansion program.

### CANE MOLASSES

For Feed Manufacture

In Tank Cars and Barrels

NATIONAL MOLASSES CORPORATION  
P. O. Station E Philadelphia, Pa.

## FAIRMONT'S

*Pure Flake  
Buttermilk*

9 Large Plants  
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

**PAYETTE, IDA.**—The Payette Alfalfa Milling Co. now has its plant in full operation.

**STOCKTON, CAL.**—The Dairy Feed Co. has been incorporated for \$25,000 with Frank S. Glass president and general manager. The firm now operates warehouses at Manteca, Byron, Gustine and Stockton.

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**—About \$75,000 worth of new mechanical equipment is being installed in the plant of the Northern Oats Co., cereal manufacturing concern, as the result of development of a new oat cereal.

**Waterloo, Ill.**—We have converted the Waterloo Milling Co. plant into a feed mill and will soon be ready to put poultry, dairy and sweet feeds on the market. The mill is well equipped with modern machinery.—Monroe Milling Co.

**THE NORTHERN NEW YORK Feed Merchants Ass'n** held its annual convention at Watertown last month and chose W. A. Mather of Adams, as president, W. I. Roe of Watertown, as sec'y, and Benj. F. Loomis, also of Watertown, as treasurer.

**PEORIA, ILL.**—For the crushing of soy beans, the American Milling Co. has completed an 8-press oil mill. With Funk Bros. of Bloomington, Ill., the American Milling Co. is understood to have contracted for a million bushels of soy beans at \$1.35.

**THE NEW JERSEY FEED DEALERS Ass'n** held its sixth annual convention at the state agricultural college, New Brunswick, N. J., last month and re-elected its officers for the ensuing year. They are: Harry Franke, pres., and H. J. Samuelson, sec'y.

**CROWLEY, COLO.**—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., operators of a number of alfalfa mills in Colorado and Kansas, has acquired possession of the three alfalfa mills owned by the Avondale Alfalfa Mill & Elevator Co., located at Numa, Crowley and King Center, Colo.

**THERE'S NOTHING TO FEAR** in going on a cash basis in the matter of selling side lines. This has been proved by hundreds of feed dealers who have made the change. Sell for cash to increase your sales and profits and decrease your business worries.—D. K. Steenbergh, sec'y, Central Feed Dealers Ass'n.

**PROSPECT, MO.**—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. has awarded contract for a new sheep and cattle yard feed mixing plant and grain storage elevator, granary and hay barns. Including the pens and the offices, the expenditure will approximate \$400,000. List & Weatherly Const. Co. of Kansas City, secured the contract.—E. G. Popkess, general live stock agent.

### STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients  
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

### CHICK - FEEDS

Starting and Growing Mashers  
Emery Thierwechter Co.  
Oak Harbor, Ohio

**E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.**—The new 25-car-a-day plant of the Always-A-Head Mills, Inc., is now complete and in operation. The plant is a six-story 60x140 foot structure with a 14-foot storage basement and side-track facilities for 14 cars. The elevator storage accommodates 40,000 bus. S. T. Edwards & Co. were engineers.

**THE COD-LIVER OIL**, buttermilk and lactic acid in mixed feeds imported into the state of South Carolina will not be determined, nor will any effort be made to determine amounts thereof, according to a statement from J. W. Shealy, Commissioner at Columbia, as no satisfactory method has been developed. On Aug. 1, Mr. Shealy ruled that such action would henceforth be taken.

**GREENWOOD, MISS.**—One of the largest feed manufacturing plants in this section is to be erected on a recently acquired site for the Leflore Milling Co. This company was incorporated in October. Fred Poole of Springfield, Tenn., formerly associated as superintendent of the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan., and W. M. Blaines of Greenwood, are associated in the project.

**MOLASSES IMPORTATIONS** for 1927 totalled 275,747,000 gallons, compared with 312,997,000 in 1926 and 298,977,000 in 1925. Exports increased in 1927 to 6,199,000 gallons, compared with 4,343,000 in 1926 and 3,107,000 in 1925. Production of cane molasses in Louisiana in 1927 is estimated at 7,963,000 gallons, compared with 6,614,000 gallons in 1926 and 17,783,000 in 1925. Production of sugar-beet molasses was about 31,800,000 gallons in 1927, about 29,130,000 in 1926 and 27,360,000 in 1925. Molasses used in the manufacture of distilled spirits for the year ending June 30, 1927, was 211,518,647 gallons, compared with 267,904,754 the previous twelve months.

### Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during September, 1928, compared with September, 1927, and for 9 months ending with September, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as follows, in short tons:

	September 1928		September 1927	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Hay	619	1,433	11,811	10,569
Cottonseed cake	20,511	24,094	102,730	190,667
Linseed cake	19,383	26,467	204,371	245,808
Other oil cake	1,952	427	13,371	8,391
Cottonseed meal	1,501	2,212	27,011	88,931
Linseed meal	3	26	5,136	5,269
Other oil meal	21	43	1,473	1,097
Prepared and mixed feeds	2,602	4,945	21,952	38,916
All other feeds, inc. screenings	3,724	2,941	29,531	30,906

### MINROL-PROTIN

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Poultry Mineral

An interesting and informative  
bulletin is yours for the asking.  
It contains valuable formulae.

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NEW or SECOND-HAND NEW ORLEANS

MENTE & CO. INC. BAGS  
I. T. RHEA Pres.  
SAVANNAH DALLAS



MT. PLEASANT, IA.—A. D. Hayes & Co., have built up a profitable business in black strap and other feed ingredients, which they mix in with the grain farmers bring in for grinding. They have installed modern feed grinders and mixers of large capacity so are prepared to serve patrons as desired on short notice.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Co. has contracted with the American Sugar Beet Co. for dried beet pulp, which has heretofore gone to one of the large feed manufacturers under an exclusive arrangement, that it may be made available to northwestern feeders. Under the arrangement this company can sell only to feeders, any surplus reverting to the feed manufacturer who formerly took the entire output.

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC methods can solve problems of protein, plant nutrition and animal nutrition. We have been marking time, pyramiding our evidence and quibbling about many of the non-essentials while the real problem all the time unattacked has been lying before us, said Frank M. Schertz of the Dept. of Agriculture before the Optical Society of America at Washington Nov. 3. He referred to the current ignorance of all workers in nutrition as to the real constitution of chlorophyll and the vitamins.

## Feed Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of feeding stuffs at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1927, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore .....	2,552	1,056	.....	.....
Chicago .....	20,956	13,203	53,415	42,756
Cincinnati .....	480	600	.....	.....
† Kansas City .....	7,480	5,480	20,940	16,200
Minneapolis .....	5,910	7,212	7,960	9,598
† New York .....	420	80	.....	15
Peoria .....	38,160	31,160	48,872	38,146
† San Francisco .....	485	210	.....	.....

† Bran. † Shorts.

## Liability for Nail in Food.

The Supreme Court of New York, Bronx County, in a decision given Oct. 8, 1928, gave judgment in favor of the consumer against both the manufacturer and the retailer.

Sarah Cohen bought of Hyman Dubin, a retailer, a loaf of bread manufactured by Dugan Bros., Inc., containing a nail upon which she bit, breaking a tooth. The loaf of whole wheat bread was in a printed wrapper having the words "Dugan's—Indorsed by Alfred W. McCann." (Our old friend: Branny McCann.)

Altho plaintiff had no cause of action against Dugan Bros. for breach of warranty, plaintiff did have cause of action for negligence on their part. Also, altho plaintiff had no cause of action for negligence against the retailer, the latter was liable for breach of warranty, according to the court, allowing \$3,000 damages against both. The court quoted a decision by the Court of Appeals in Chysky v. Drake Bros. Co., following:

The general rule is that a manufacturer or seller of food, or other articles of personal property, is not liable to third persons, under an implied warranty, who have no contractual relations with him. The reason for this rule is that privity of contract does not exist between the seller and such third persons, and, unless there be privity of contract, there can be no implied warranty. The benefit of a warranty, either express or implied, does not run with a chattel on its resale, and in this respect is unlike a covenant running with the land, so as to give a subsequent purchaser a right of action against the original seller on a warranty.

—230 N. Y. Supp. 743.

The Federal Trade Commission has taken the position that the clandestine violation of any Group 2 resolutions by one who has subscribed thereto in consideration of like subscriptions by others in the industry is in and of itself an unfair method of competition calling for action by the Commission even tho the practice condemned by such rule has not heretofore been held violative of the act by the Commission or any court.

## Fire Caused by Tramp Iron in Screenings Grinder.

An air-suction trap proved insufficient to protect a screenings grinder from tramp iron in the Victor Flour Mills at Victor, N. Y., recently. The air suction trap is supposed to let the metal fall thru, but when the metal got into to grinder the sparks started a fire that was discovered in the hopper and elevator boot under the grinder.

The flames communicated thru the spouts and elevators to the third, fourth and fifth floors. From the elevator head a metal wind trunk led to a cyclone dust collector venting to a frame house on the roof. This vent house was completely destroyed, as was nearly all the roof, the damage amounting to \$440.

Fortunately the hour, 6:15 p. m., made it easy for the fire department to respond; and, with assistance from another town, the property, valued at over \$100,000, was saved.

The moral is that powerful electro-magnetic separators are more to be depended upon than the force of gravity to extract tramp iron from grinding material.

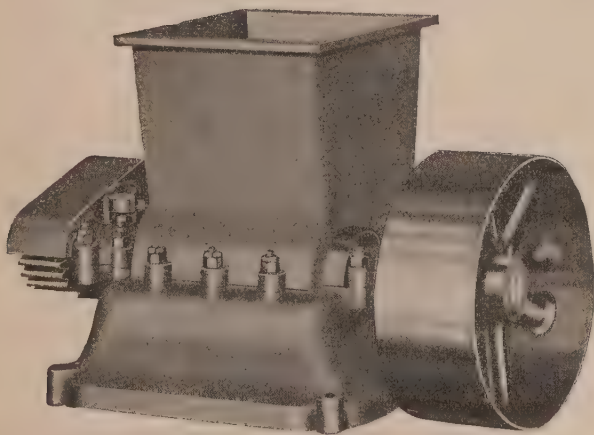
## Hay Inspection at Memphis.

The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics announces that it has completed a cooperative agreement with the Memphis Merchants' Exchange providing for Federal hay inspection at Memphis. Mr. M. B. Houseal, who has been Chief Hay and Grain Inspector for the Memphis Exchange for a number of years, has recently taken a course of training in the use of Federal hay standards at the Kansas City laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and has been licensed as Federal Hay Inspector at Memphis. Hereafter all hay arriving at Memphis for members of the Exchange will receive Federal hay inspection as well as any other hay on which inspection is requested.

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## The Monarch No. 10 Crusher for

### Shucked or Unshucked Corn Ears



It is practically an indestructible machine, so heavy and sturdily is it built. Steel crushing discs reduce the ear at a tremendous speed and one operation is sufficient to reduce the ears fine enough to go to the grinder. Considerable savings in grinding costs

are made by proper crushing. Let us tell you about our line of crushing, grinding and mixing machinery for grain elevators. Illustrated catalog ID on request.

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THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS





**Feed Grinding in the State of Iowa.**

By D. O. MILLIGAN, Sec'y Western Grain Dealers Ass'n

My impressions as to the general conditions of the feed grinding business in Iowa received by contact with the different grain dealers throughout the state is most encouraging for the future of the business.

First, from the historical background it appears that the transition of the surplus grain elevators into the feed grinding business has appeared like magic and has been developed considerably in the last five years. The first year was an exceptionally profitable one to the pioneers of the business as competition was practically of no consequence. The territory of the feed grinders consisted of an area with a radius of about twenty miles. Owing to the large territory, the volume of grinding was great enough to keep the grinders busy full time. This in many cases meant twelve to fourteen hours a day. The charges made at that time were on the basis of twenty cents a hundred for coarse grinding and twenty-five to forty cents a hundred for fine grinding.

As is generally true with a new type of business, the profits which were received by the pioneers of the business became so attractive and so apparent that it was the cause of the immediate springing up of a number of competitors in the territory heretofore undeveloped. As the result of that condition, the past two or three years has seen an exceedingly large installation of feed grinding equipment. Traveling over the state, we find that grinding is being done at a greater cost, but at a much less margin to the owner of the equipment, notwithstanding the fact that the volume of business for each individual has been greatly decreased.

We have found cases where grinders are being operated where a charge of only twelve or ten cents a hundred is being made to the farmers. This, of course, will not pay the owner for the expense of the operation and

will mean a terrific loss at the end of each year. A fair margin for grinding would be on the basis of fifteen or sixteen cents a hundred for coarse grinding and twenty cents a hundred for fine grinding. However, to an elevator owner who is interested in making a profit in this line of business, it is readily apparent that in order to secure a profit it is necessary to trade grain with the farmers, as otherwise it is impossible to keep the grinding machinery steadily operating.

The excessive cost for power is caused by the starting and the stopping of the machinery by the loads. If the dealers could work together and secure co-operation in the plan of trading grain so that the farmers might haul in a load of oats and immediately fill the wagon with ground oats from the bin in the elevator, taking pound for pound, then the machinery could be kept in motion continuously and at a profit. This plan is being carried out in a few instances where the grain dealers have had foresight to build necessary bins over the driveway in order to load quickly the farmers' wagons with the ground grain wanted.

The corn crusher and the cold molasses mixing machinery has proven to be a profitable side line to the general feed grinding business. The reason that the added equipment has proven profitable is on account of the fact that not many dealers are equipped to give this extra service, which is sold to the farmers at a profit, thus giving to those who are in a position to furnish the service, a fair return on the investment.

Dealers who have not already invested in feed grinding equipment should be discouraged in purchasing the same as the field in general is being exceedingly well covered. Many of the dealers who formerly started with small mills have replaced those with larger mills so that they are in a position to furnish a complete service to all farmer friends. This increase in capacity now offered by the present dealers in the business certainly completely takes care of the necessary grinding on the present feeding basis.

The feed grinding business has offered to the fire insurance companies a problem in connection with the writing of insurance on the grain elevators, as it has caused a great deal of extra machinery to be installed, which of course increases the fire hazards within those risks. This is true on account of the fact that much of the electrical equipment used is of a sub-standard quality. This is not so much on account of the desire of the elevator owner to install inferior equipment, as it is the continuance of the fact that many of the small town electricians are not capable of making standard installations. Besides this, the dust hazard, which is coincident with the grinding business, increases the fire hazard within the risk. In making inspections of various elevators, our inspectors have informed us that on account of the feed grinding equipment that the elevators are very dirty. It seems that it is almost impossible to keep the elevator clean while grinding steadily

and this accumulation of dust is a terrific hazard.

Second, those that are now in the feed grinding business should make every effort to work towards the end of trading grain in order that the machines may be steadily operated, thus saving them considerable money in a year's period in the cost of operation, and yet keeping the same volume of business.

It is generally conceded that the grain business and the feed grinding business are kindred types of business and that they can be operated together on a profitable basis keeping in mind the leak holes which are so generally found in this type of business.

To those who have a power charge of more than five cents per kilowatt hour, it must be said that their opportunity for making a profit from grinding on present day basis is very small.

**Feed Control Officials Meeting.**

The last annual convention of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials of the United States was held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., Thursday and Friday, Nov. 1 and 2. It was well attended by representatives from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 28 states and the Dominion of Canada. Round table discussions of matters important to the organization and its individuals featured the program.

Definitions for digester tankage, meat meal digester tankage, meat meal or feeding tankage, meat scraps, alfalfa meal, alfalfa leaf meal and alfalfa stem meal were made official. Only minor changes were made.

Tentative definitions for rice meal, ground rough rice, rice stone bran, and rice huller bran were made official without change.

Tentative definitions were adopted for raw bone meal, steamed bone meal, special steamed bone meal and table scrap meal.

It was arranged for com'tes to further consider definitions for dried and semi-solid buttermilk, clipped oat by-product, cod liver oil, malt grains and corn chops and possible changes in present definitions for corn gluten feed and hominy feed.

The Com'te on Quality Standards for Special Purpose Feeds was unable to present a unanimous report and a resolution was adopted discharging the Com'te from further consideration of this subject.

Publication of all official and tentative definitions and list of all standing com'tes in bulletin form, was authorized. These will be on sale at 10c a copy.

Addresses were made by Dr. E. M. Nelson, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; G. L. Bidwell, of the cattle food laboratory of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. E. B. Forbes, of the Institute of Animal Nutrition, Pennsylvania State College; W. E. Suits, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and Lynn Townsend, sec'y New England Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n. Some of these will appear in later issues of *Grain Dealers Journal*.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. G. S. Fraps, Texas, pres.; Dr. G. L. Bidwell, U. S. Department of Agriculture, chairman Executive Com'te; Dr. L. E. Bopst, College Park, Md., sec'y-treas.

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**Sulphured and Natural Oats  
Barley Buckwheat and other  
grains for poultry feed**

**ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.**

**Grain Department**

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**Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels**

## "Feeds and Feeding"

**ILLUSTRATED**  
19th Edition

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison.

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

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Bone Meal, Bone Black Charcoal, Oxide of Iron, Sulphur, Glauber Salts, Epsom Salts, Pott. Iodide and the other Mineral and Remedy Materials, as well as Liquid and Dry Dip. Straight, Pool Cars or L. C. L. Shipments.

**ROY A. SCOFIELD CO.**

**Council Bluffs, Iowa**

## BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



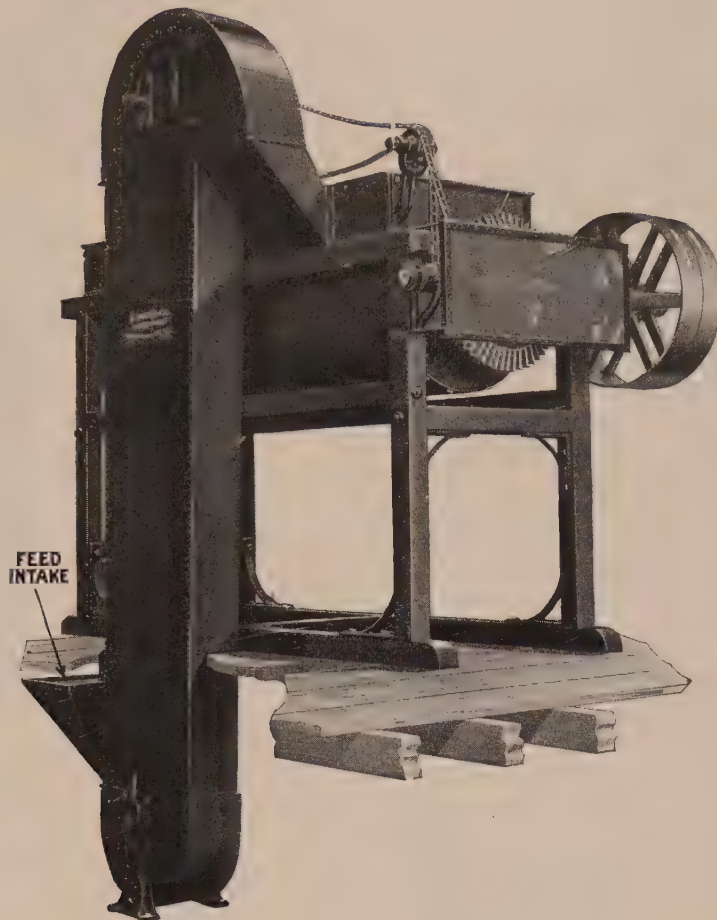
**"COMBINATION" MILLS**  
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

**The N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.**





"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



## "Eureka" 3-in-1 Feed Mixing Machine A Combined Loader, Mixer and Sacker

A Complete, self-contained, easily handled Batch Mixing Plant for the production of all dry feeds

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"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England



## German Barley Importers Favored by Change in U. S. Grading

(Continued from Page 576)

rial, skinned or broken barley, or barley of other classes, which tolerance has not been exceeded in the majority of shipments. In his opinion the "or is otherwise of distinctly low quality" loop-hole clause inserted in the grade for "sample" quality, does not give the department a leg to stand on, since by no means is this barley crop of "distinctly low quality," "uncommercial quality," etc., for, as heretofore shown, it is being utilized in all channels as were previous crops. In his mind, the maltster is hurt most by this year's crop barley, grades not considered, because of poor germination.

George Knab, experienced barley broker, claims what little "scab" there is is really "dry rot," and the position of the maltsters buying badly "scabbed" barley is pitiable, since they must have 85 per cent germinating barley and this only averages down from 60 per cent. This low germination also resulted from too many interruptions during the process of "sweating."

The false alarm spread about this crop in Germany emanated and sifted back through various sources to the ears of the American farmers, who in turn believed all they heard and sold their barley just as soon as possible.

An exporter cites the barley crop of last year as a parallel instance, only instead of going down the market went up about 30 cents, so there was no kick on the part of the German importers and no chaotic condition, as at present.

George E. Booth, of Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago, says:

This recent radical and drastic change in the interpretation of the barley grades appears as a great injustice to all elements in the grain trade. No warning was given and practically overnight a particular quality of damage was branded so injurious as to throw the barley thus affected into the sample grade. It is admitted the actual effect of this damage is not definitely known, and that the most injurious feature has been to cause sickness, particularly among well-bred hogs. The ordinary hog does not seem to be affected.

It took months of investigation, hearings and study to establish the present barley standards and all branches of trade were consulted. For several weeks early in this season the 1923 barley crop was graded under these standards and millions of bushels are now in the course of being merchandised, when suddenly without warning a new interpretation of these standards is sprung on the trade. This action appears unfair to the barley trade and unwarranted by the evidence shown as to the effect of this barley damage in feeding operations.

It is to be hoped that the government authorities will greatly modify their present system of branding barley carrying a slight mixture of this rather harmless "scab" damage as "sample" grade not good enough for a No. 3 or 4 inspection.

Another well known barley dealer insists the government supervisors have absolutely no excuse for grading barley purely on its feeding value or odor or on a basis of hog digestibility or palatability. Possibly the feeder who has fed nothing but straight barley does not now like the idea of mixing other grains with what small quantities of this infected barley he may have on hand, but that is easily understood. Breeders don't like to change formulas for feeding pedigreed hogs, since as a rule they follow this field as a hobby and become attached to their animals. He says this slightly infected barley is being exported right along, and even some maltsters are buying this low grade stuff.

E. K. Howard, veteran barley broker, insists the government through this new interpretation of the barley standards has utterly demoralized the Chicago barley market. This is borne out, he says by the fact that Milwaukee is selling the same barley at five cents over Chicago, and with the same grading.

Mr. Howard points to the seven weeks allowed for examination of the condition of this barley by the German government; to the three weeks insisted upon by agricultural colleges and experiment stations, before they would pass judgment on the barley complained of, in con-

trast to the quick decision of the Federal supervisors, based on????

The marking of sample bags as "scabby" has the result of making buyers shy clear. With no demand there can be no market. The result is that the farmers and the grain dealers of this country are the ones paying the toll for this horse play and political folly, in the opinion of another.

A third disgusted barley specialist would only say that this "scab" is nothing new, being the same as wheat scab.

An extensive exporting operator points out with abundant evidence that this barley continues to be imported by Germany; that samples are being analysed as a precautionary measure; that German importers are setting up a howl because they were not allowed to merchandise the barley they had bought in and paid for (at higher prices) until examined; that the grain exchanges of six German cities have protested to the government that cattle feeders in Westphalia and the Rhine country have made no complaint, as alleged, and hence the red-tape ought to be cut and the limitation on distribution removed; that the Department of Agriculture is not protecting American exporters in their action taken in the matter of grades, since the clauses to a contract are the binding factors—nothing else entering therein, embargo or no embargo; that while it is rumored that England plans a similar "restriction" there is no foundation for any such action, particularly since England has of late been a large buyer and taken large deliveries of barley.

Another beam of light is cast upon the situation by a recent independent survey which showed that the German port storage space is exhausted and that the German banks refuse to finance further documents; and that cargoes refused and placed in storage have passed German government inspection and are being parcelled out.

The *Corn Trade News* of London points out that it is necessary for buyers to accept the documents and pay for the barley they have bought, reserving the right to arbitration on any unsatisfactory cargo.

### New Trade Marks for Feedstuffs.

IOWA PACKING CO., Des Moines, Ia., filed trademark Ser. No. 272,497, the letters "TPACO," particularly descriptive of hog feed.

BAY CHEMICAL CO., Inc., New Orleans, La., filed trademark Ser. No. 272,125, the letters "DICAPHO" particularly descriptive of stock and poultry food.

WASHBURN CROSBY CO., Minneapolis, Minn., filed trademark Ser. No. 246,139, for stock and poultry feed. The mark is the company's well-known elongated oval with overlapping rectangle cutting lower half thereof; with the words "WASHBURN'S GOLD MEDAL."

### All-Mash Ration for Poultry.

An all-mash laying ration was the subject of experiment by the State of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station during the past year. The ration was composed of 55 lbs. yellow corn, ground, 10 lbs. wheat bran, 10 lbs. red dog flour, 10 lbs. pinhead oats, 10 lbs. meat scraps, 2 lbs. dried buttermilk, 2 lbs. bonemeal, 1 lb. salt (preferably iodized), and 1 pint cod-liver oil (first mixed with the pinhead oats). C. S. Platt, ass't professor of poultry husbandry, was in charge of the experiments. Regarding them, he says:

My results indicated that a good all-mash ration used with birds under artificial lights will give as good egg production as a grain and mash ration. Where lights were not used the all-mash system was a failure at this instance. I do not feel that the results of one year warrant any recommendation, but it has possibilities and will come into general practice on large commercial farms, chiefly because of the saving of labor.

In addition to the mixture (given above), which was always available for the birds in hoppers, I also fed a moist mash daily consisting of equal parts of cornmeal, rolled oats and semi-solid buttermilk.

Cost of producing linseed oil in this country and abroad will soon be taken up by the Tariff Commission.

## J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal  
Brokerage Exclusively  
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.  
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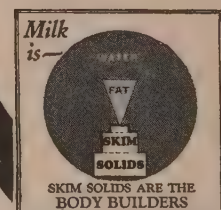
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## MORE Dry Skim Milk

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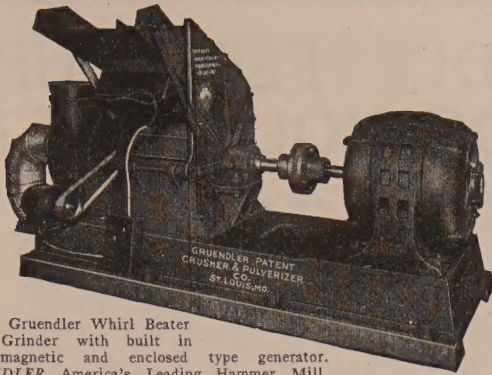
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New Gruendler Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with built in spout magnetic and enclosed type generator. **GRUENDLER** America's Leading Hammer Mill.

## GRUENDLER

### America's Leading Hammer Mill

*A Mill Without a Competitor*

The new **GRUENDLER** requires no introduction. It is recognized as the greatest improvement in feed grinding machinery in over 27 years. No greater capacity, no higher quality has ever been obtained by any other grinding equipment. Installed on a positive guarantee of performance and let the results speak for itself.

As manufacturers and pioneers of swing hammer feed grinders for over 44 years, you are assured of the greatest development in swing hammer equipment. Built in spout magnets that will take out all tramp iron and reduce your insurance rates, reduce the wear and tear on hammers and screens, quick change screen and hammers fully patented by us are features that you will recognize together with a smooth operation free from vibration, heavy durable construction to last you a lifetime without attention or trouble. Simplicity, durability and high productive capacity, are features that you will find only in the **GRUENDLER**. For sound investment and protection consider the long experience and proven success of the **GRUENDLER** who recognizes no competitors.

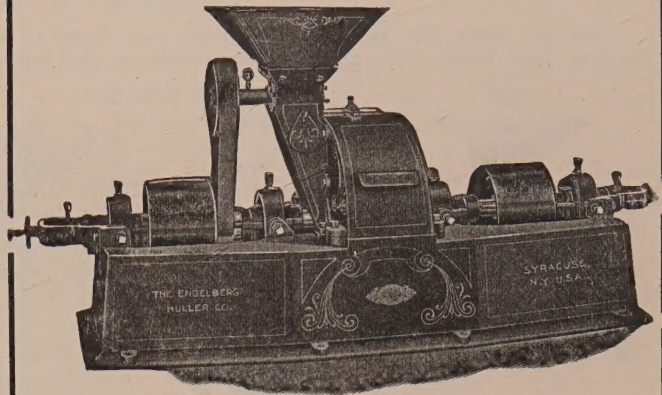
Send for our latest bulletin also dry and molasses mixers and plans on mixing plants.

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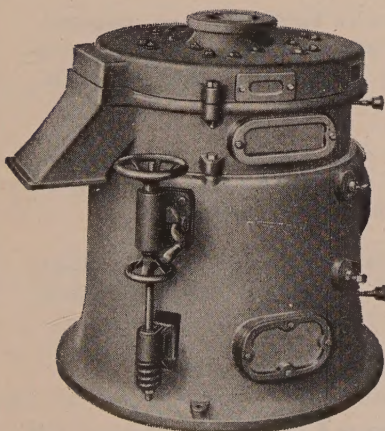
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Has all the features of a double head attrition mill in little space and at low cost. It will grind almost anything.

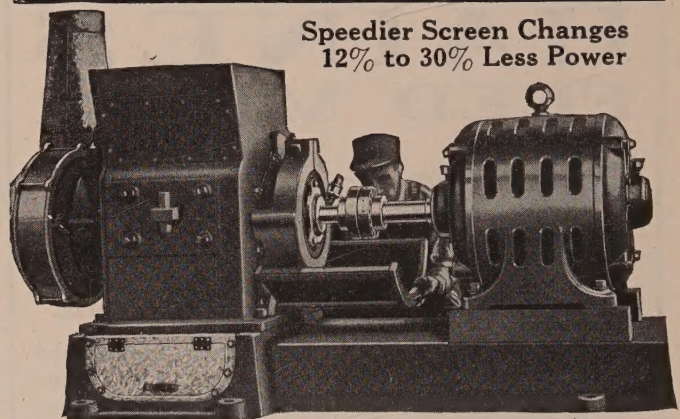
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Finishes grain or ear corn in one operation with 12% to 30% less power (proved by actual comparison). Has quickest method of changing screens—no need to remove cover. 50% heavier ball bearings. Improved hammers and discs, greater weight, no vibration and many other improvements. Eight sizes. Let us send descriptive matter.

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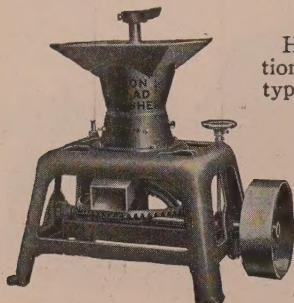
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ORIGINAL PATENTEES AND WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDERS OF HAMMERMILLS  
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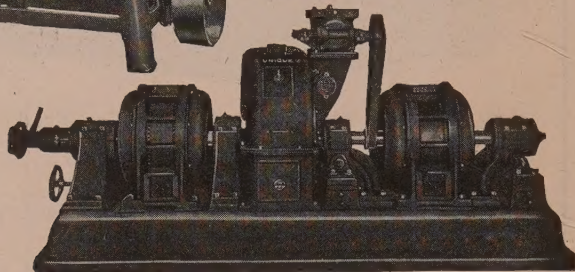
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We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

## FEED GRINDERS



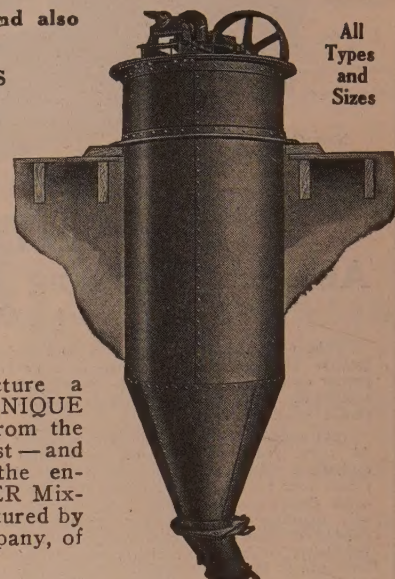
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The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.

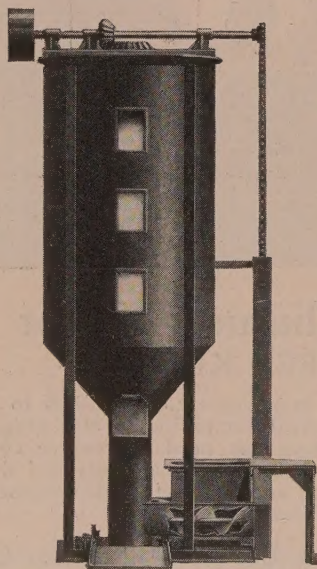


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Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

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Mixes rapidly, thoroughly and uniformly.

Mixing always visible. Vibrating Sacking Platform.

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No elevator required.

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# WHY THE MIRACLE ACE IS BETTER

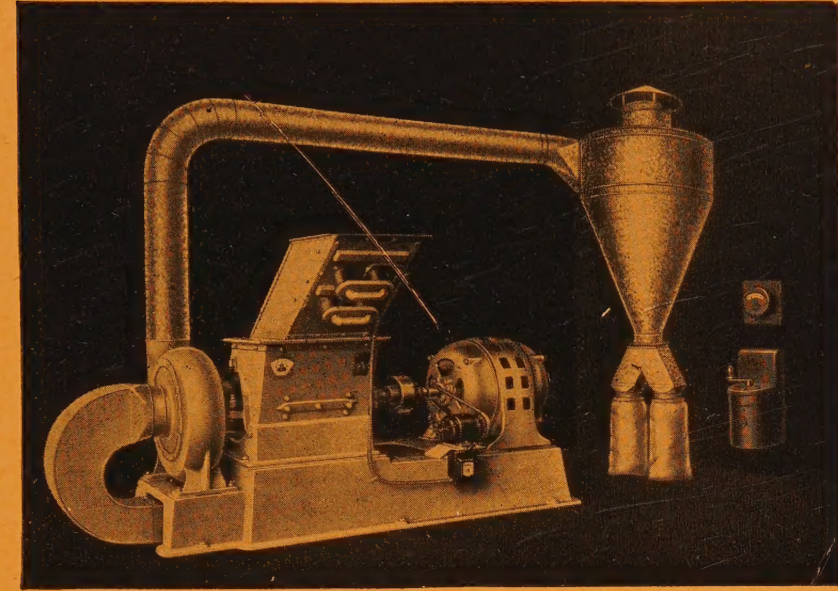
A hammer mill to make the most money for you should grind 100 pounds of anything through the same size screen with less horse power than any other hammer mill. The Miracle Ace Hammer Mill because

of its 4 points of superiority—Its cast in bloc, one piece rotor; its heavy corrugated tee-head hammers weighing 42 ounces; its front and back corrugated plates and its heavy one piece mill housing forever preventing any side whip, vibration or heated bearings, are the things that give this mill double the capacity of most hammer mills on the market.

There are other merits of this mill that you ought to look into—instead of afterwards being sorry.

1. Our heavy steel deflector bar across the top of the hammers makes this mill absolutely safe. It has never and cannot, "explode" and injure workmen. It has never caused a fire.

2. Many money losses are made every day in hammer mill grinding because it is so much trouble to change screens in most hammer mills. Go to a



No. 5 Super Miracle Ace with 75 h.p. motor.

Miracle Ace mill in operation and change a screen—you will do it in half a minute. Then, if you can get any other hammer mill agent to let you change screens on his mill, go and do likewise; then compare time and skinned knuckles.

Don't take anyone's word, go and see these things for yourself. Then write for our new booklet, "The Miracle Ace." We will be delighted to send it to you.

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For the first time millers are able to have a molasses process that can be used both for a custom and a commercial feed mill. No heat and less labor. It has been in operation two years in parts of the country where it goes to 30 below zero. In operation in 25 states. It has many points of superiority over the old hot process—here are 4 of them:

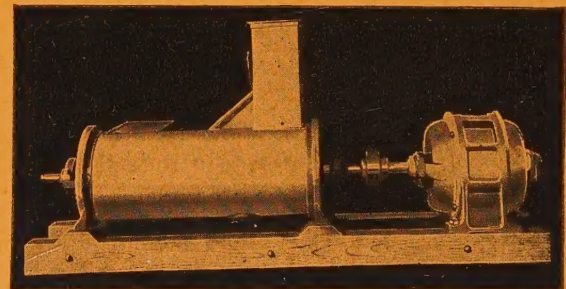
1. It will put 50% more molasses on feeds without caking in the bags. It rubs the molasses into the feed instead of merely coating the outside.

2. It will put molasses on cotton seed, linseed, pea nut or any other greasy or oily meals—the hot process cannot do this.

3. It does not require heat, so, you have not this expense or the loss from evaporation and boiling over.

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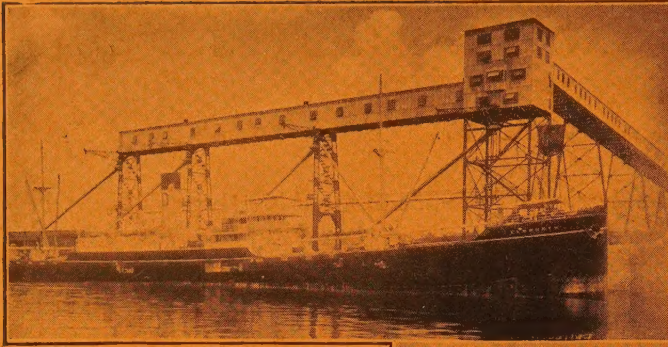
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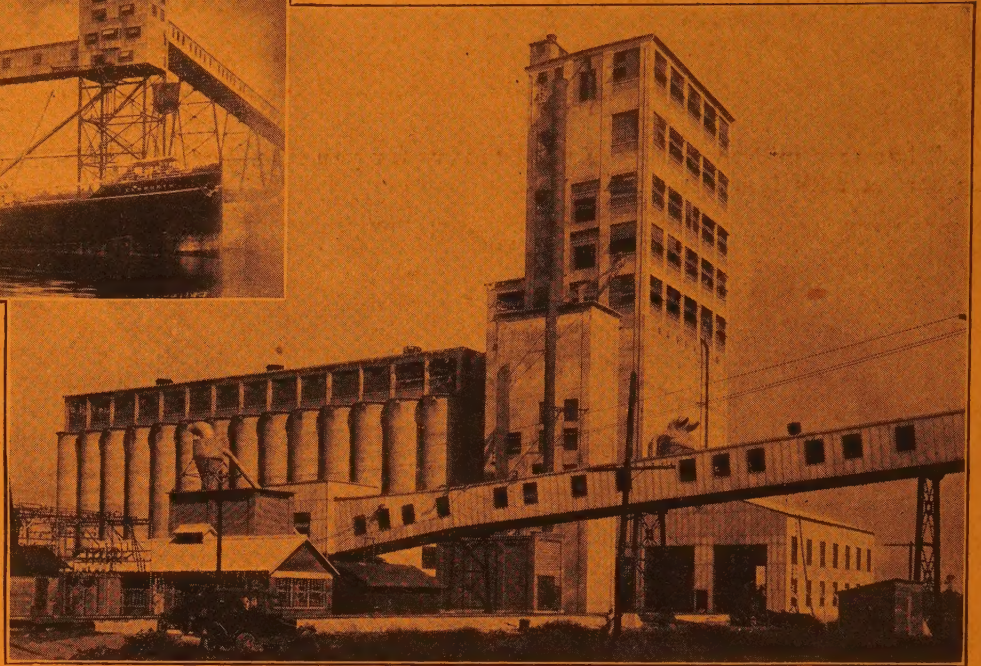
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A Steady Uninterrupted  
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